The Bombay Gazette.

279

No. 7,654.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 27th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Colombo	4
„ Ratnagherry	28	„ Galle	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Negapatam	8
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	Oct. 1	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	3	Arrive Calcutta	18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 26th September 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 25th September, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, &c., for ... [illegible] ... for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 23rd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th September 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ——	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

(Deck: Without food.)

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 20th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, " Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
½ „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

On account and risk of Canjee Dyall—

C D D 6—4088-89, 4092-99, 5108, 5208-9, 5363-69—20 cases each containing 100 pieces white mulls.

On account and risk of Khimjee Jadowjee—

X—2610-11—2 cases each containing 50 pieces white shirtings.
—2615-1 ditto ditto ditto
C D D 6—3203, 3311-12, 3319-20—5 cases each containing 20 pieces ditto ditto

Few articles of Office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, presses, bookshelves, screws, copying press, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF FRESH HORSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following Horses, by order of an Arab Merchant, ex s. s. Martaban :—

5 very handsome fresh Arab Horses, in them one Galloway just landed.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stodart, a remarkably light English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Thorn, Horses, &c., at No. 83, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plate, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. H. Warneken, Esq., changing Residence, the same comprises a handsome set of rich star cut glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 2 hotwater curry dishes, soup tureen, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces with round ends for 18 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, elaborately carved circular pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, a pair of easy chairs and sofas to match to form a centre ottoman teapoys, whatnots, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Stodart, made expressly for the Indian climate, a rich drawing-room carpet, with border, Tucker's plated and bronze single double and treble lights, hanging and lamps, lady's and gentlemen's writing tables, first-rate engravings and cromolithographs in gilt frames, four post bed-teads, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, toilet and cheval glasses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a selection of choice plants, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A remarkable light English-built 4-seated open carriage by Thorn with a pair of fast trotting fleabitten grey horses and a set of English plated mounted harness, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, a first-rate Surat milch cow and calf gives 5 seers of milk in a day.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in the BORAH BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Khatao Maccandjee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cursondass Shamjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable Landed Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring thirty-two feet in breadth, and one hundred and fifteen feet in length or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, lying, and being within the Fort of Bombay, in the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Borah Bazaar Road, on the west partly by a public passage and partly by the house of Hunsraz Hurrydass and Tijpall Khatao, on the north by the house of Dwarkadass Raghowjee Khatao, and on the south by the property of the late Juggunnath Sunkersett, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

" Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the ESTATE of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY SONS and Co.

A THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 1-10-6 per cent. on the ADMITTED CLAIMS against the above Estate, is THIS DAY DECLARED, and is payable by the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 26th September, instant, at the Court House, Bombay.

Vouchers and Securities to be delivered up at the time of payment.

W. ADAMS, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GITANA, Reed Master, from London, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CANOPUS, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1870.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are Sole Agents for the manufactures of James Lillywhite and Son, the well-known quality of which needs no commendation to Cricketers.

CRICKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Match Bats	5 0	5 8
Best „	6 8	7 0
Single Cane „	9 0	10 0
Double „	10 0	11 0
Treble „ / All Cane „ / Re-percussion „	10 8	12 0
Treble Whalebone „		
Stumps, Best Iron pointed	from 5 0 to	9 0
Balls, Best	4 4	4 12
„ Second	3 8	4 0
Scoring Books for 12, 25, and 50 Matches	from 2 8 to	10 0
„ in loose sheets, per doz	2 4	2 12
Leg Guards	5 8 to	7 0
Batting Gloves, best	4 8	5 0
Wicket Gauntlets	5 8	6 0
Shoes	10 0	11 0

RACKET KIT.

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

	Cash. Rs as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Raquet Bats of best quality	10 0	11 0
„ Balls „ per doz.	1 8	1 12
Fives „	3 12	4 4
Raquet Shoes, best quality	10 0	11 0
„ Presses	from 5 0 to	10 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8	7 0
Masks	from 6 0 to	10 0
Lunging Pads, best	8 0	9 2
Jackets	12 0	13 8
Single Sticks per pair	1 0	1 0
Basket Hand Guards	1 4	1 0
Buffalo „ „	4 8	5 0

QUOITS.

Galvanized Iron per lb.	1 0	1 12
„ Brass	1 8	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and-Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—OLD MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—TENDERS are hereby invited on or before the 30th instant, for certain Repairs to the Dockyard at Mazagon, lately vacated by the P. & O. Company.

The detailed particulars of the work to be done can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. GAMBLE, Official Assignee.

High Court, 22nd September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered immediately upon acceptance of Tender.

Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a small sample of Oil, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, not later than noon on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 6th September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SERIOUS LANDSLIPS having occurred which make it undesirable to run Trains after dark between GOOLBURGA and SHOLAPORE, the Up Mail Train will leave Goolburga at 3-30 P.M. instead of as at present at 8 P.M., arriving at Sholapore at about 8 P.M. instead of as at present at 12-5 midnight.

The Train will leave Sholapore for Poona and Bombay at 12-35 midnight as at present.

This arrangement will remain in force until further Notice.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th September 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. " That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. " That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. " That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The "AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb.	in packets of 6 lbs. each	
Pekoe	„ 1- 8 „	„ 4½	„
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1- 4 „	„ 4	„
Imperial Mixture	„ 1- 4 „	„ 4	„

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager, Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the " All France Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT, about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

THE WAR.

Just to hand by Mail Steamer

CARTE DE VISITE SIZE

PORTRAITS of the STATESMEN, GENERALS, AND ADMIRALS.

French.	German.
The Emperor.	The King of Prussia.
The Prince Imperial.	The Queen Augusta of Prussia.
Duke de Grammont.	The Crown Prince Frederick William.
M. Ollivier.	Prince Frederick Charles.
M. Benedetti.	Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
Marshal Macmahon.	Von Bismarck.
Marshal Canrobert.	General Moltke.
Marshal Bazaine.	General Von Roon.
Marshal Randon.	General Manteuffel.
General Frossard.	General Steinmetz.
General Bataille.	General Vogel Von Falkenstein.
General Le Montmarie.	General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld.
General Changarnier.	General Von Alvensleben.
Major-General LeBœuf.	General Von Goeben.
General Montebello.	General Von Kirchbach.
General Montauban (Duke de Palikao.	General Count Stolberg.
General Deligny.	General Von Fransecki.
General Trochu.	General Von Bose.
General Bourbaki.	General Von Zastrow.
Admiral Bouet de-Willaumez.	Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia.
Admiral Rigout de Genouilly.	Admiral Jackmann.
Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.	
Admiral La Roncière le Noury.	
Dr. Conneau.	

It is proposed to add several names to this List as the War progresses.

This series is the really only reliable and authentic Portraits; fresh supplies will be received by each Overland Steamer.

Price Rs. 1 each for Cash; or Rs. 10 for dozen assorted.

SOUNDY & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. S. M. De Souza, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 25th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—Strictly Cash.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of " home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at 'home,' has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad :—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
„ 30 feet long	£115
„ 37 feet long	£140
„ 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders,

ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

ONCE A WEEK,

A FRESH ADVERTISEMENT.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8

PATTERNS of the above, and [illegible] Measurement, provided on [illegible]

WATSON [illegible]

BOMB[illegible]

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN [illegible] SUITS, made expressly to re[illegible] ranted not to stick together, and wi[illegible]

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap [illegible]
Drab ditto ditto [illegible]

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	„
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	„ 16
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the " Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the " Bombay Gazette " Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager " Bombay Gazette" Press.

" Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

	Seal		
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE,

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
„ 4 „ .... Pints.
„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per " Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET .... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET .... „ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts .... at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints .... at „ 3 „

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at .... Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do. .... „ 18 „
Cognac „ Do. .... „ 16 „

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at .... „ 14 „

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at .... Rs. 30 „
Pints in 2 „ .... „ 16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5 4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	„

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 60.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,

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ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:

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CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Pts
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs. 74 0	...
Do.	Quarts	36 0	19 8
Fine Sparkling	do.	32 0	17 8
Good do.	do.	27 0	14 8
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Muscatel	do.	32 0	17 8
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	22 0	...

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	16 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

[illegible]

CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA, Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows long the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	370
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,090	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	168
1,750	2,000	2,078	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,070
4,000	2,000	1,408	Nil	Port Canning	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,200
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	850
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,440
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	830
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,775
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

160	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Co. Kurrachee	750
250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]do.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,000	[illegible]do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,170
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	545
500	1,880	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,325
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	345
125	4,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400 ex.
22	1,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	22
	5	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
	20	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	20	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	13	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	830
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	4,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	70
£	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	0
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
don	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
ondon Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
alcutta	At sight	100 ¾d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼d.
Do.	60 days' sight	100 par.
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114½
Five percent	107¼
Four percent	98
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six percent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—19TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-11, 97-12, 97-10 again at Rs 97-12 and closed at Rs 97-11 and 97-12 ; or fluctuating from 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107-0.

5½ per cents at Rs 114-0.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,440.

National Bank shares, at Rs 128.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Rose, Deputy Inspector General, Saugor Circle, on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.

Corban, Major, 49th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

Johnson, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Connor, Ensign, 1st Belooch Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Moore, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Poona.

Browne, Staff Surgeon, on duty, from Morar.

Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Curran, doing duty at Port Blair, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence from the 11th November, or subsequent date.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

Mr. T. Oldham, LL.D., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

The following officers of the Central Provinces Police reverted to their substantive appointments with effect from the 15th ultimo, the date on which Colonel H. D. Taylor resumed charge of the office of Inspector General :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Moxon, officiating Inspector General, to District Superintendent, 1st class.

Major W. J. Morris, officiating District Superintendent, 1st class, to District Superintendent, 2nd class.

Captain H. Fraser, officiating District Superintendent, 2nd class, to District Superintendent, 3rd class.

Mr. J. M. Berrill, officiating District Superintendent, 3rd class, to District Superintendent, 4th class.

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, officiating District Superintendent, 4th class, to be District Superintendent, 5th class.

Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st instant.

The Reverend George Wright Manson, B.D., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, has been granted six weeks' leave of absence, from the 25th of August 1870, to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of passing an examination in the native languages.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, during the absence on privilege leave of Major E. S. Playfair, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Chindwarra, or until further orders.

The following temporary promotions are sanctioned in the commission of the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. M. Law, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, or until further orders :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

Mr. J. F. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class.

The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, in the Central Provinces, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st August 1870.

The following arrangements have been made in consequence :—

Major F. A. Fenton, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class.

Captain J. G. Bell, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, having returned from privilege leave, the former on the forenoon of the 21st, and the latter on the afternoon of the 26th July 1870, —the following changes are made in the Berar Commission with effect from the 21st idem :—

Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczespanski, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his officiating position in the 3rd class.

Captains C. T. O. Mayne and D. W. Laughton, officiating Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd class, to revert to their position as Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class.

Messrs. Tajoodeen Hoossain and Ruttonjee Jamasjee, officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class, to revert to their position as Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd class.

Mr. A. Elliot and Lieutenant R. Thompson, officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd class, to revert to their position as Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class.

Mr. E. W. S. Login, officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General of Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for fourteen days.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. Westland is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Raper Stainforth, Madras Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 30th May 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant G Swinley, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern Hazara Mountain Battery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Captain L. C. deL. Daniell may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant V. Rivaz, of the Royal Artillery, Subaltern No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant A. I. Shepherd may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is notified in cancellation of G. G. O. No. 848 of the 2nd September 1870 :—

No. 183, dated 24th August 1870.—The General Order by the Resident, No. 178 of the 18th instant, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon Spence, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal, temporarily, of the Civil Department, is cancelled.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, of the General List, Infantry, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 5th June 1870, is permitted to retain his appointment of Quarter-Master of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Surgeon William Henry Adley, of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major, from the 2nd Sept. 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain H. Rowband, of the late 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, is allowed general leave of absence from the 17th to the 21st June 1870, in extension of privilege leave.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Lieutenant C. J. Prinsep, 19th Hussars, cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, to be Captain from 13th May 1868, in the room of Captain J. A. M. Patton, retired.

Lieutenant H. Howell, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 10th June 1870, in the room of Captain J. Thomson (Staff Corps), cadre of the late 34th Native Infantry, deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Captain Walter Edward Gowan, General List, Infantry, from 2nd June 1870, in the room of Captain G. L. Keir, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry, retired.

Captain G. S. Sewell, 101st Foot, General List, Infantry, from 5th June 1870, in the room of Captain W. E. Gowan, whose rank has been altered.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Buxar Company—No. 12 Company.

To be Captain.—Mr. J. Cook.

To be Lieutenant.—Mr. G. Woodward.

To be Ensign.—Mr. W. Southern.

The appointment of the officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

The services of Assistant Surgeon R. T. Wright, M. D., attached to the 37th (The Meerut) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Captain E. F. B. Brooke, 41st Foot, Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for six months from the 5th March 1870.

Punjab Frontier Force.—5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Conolly, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern Peshawur Mountain Battery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Quarter Master, on probation, during the period Captain P. W. Smith may officiate as Adjutant of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, or until further orders.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 16th July 1870, the services of Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, of the Medical Department, Civil Surgeon of Patna, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major George Money Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Post Master General, Bombay, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John Francis James Miller, of the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department,—15th April 1869.

Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern 1st Regiment Central India Horse,—23rd April 1869.

Lieutenant John Briscoe Watts, of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern and Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse,—11th May 1869.

Ensign Thomas Holbrow Goldney, of the 1st Battalion 11th Foot, Quarter Master and Officiating Adjutant 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th July 1869.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Henry Doveton Hutchinson, of the 77th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—5th August 1869.

Ensign Frederick Talbot Goodridge, of the 1st Battalion 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, and officiating Adjutant 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—16th August 1869.

Ensign William Maitland Meacham, of the 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 22nd Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th August 1869.

The under-mentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 897 of this date, will rank as Lieutenants in that corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Ensign T. H. Goldney,—24th July 1869.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) H. D. Hutchinson,—5th August 1869.

Ensign F. T. Goodridge,—16th August 1869.

Ensign W. M. Meacham,—24th August 1869.

Captain A. J. C. Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment in succession to Captain R. G. Birch, removed.

Punjab Frontier Force.—3rd Punjab Infantry.

Captain E. B. Ward, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Captain G. N. Saunders may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of colonel in the army from the 4th August 1870, subject to Her Majesty approval.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Jamalpore Company.—No. 1 Company.

Mr. E. Weatherdon to be Ensign, vice Ensign J. G. Sumner, transferred to another station.

Allahabab Companies.—No. 4 Company.

Mr. P. Parkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant J. Naismith, deceased.

Mr. J. C. Kertland to be Ensign, vice Ensign T. Meckleburg, transferred to another station.

No 5 Company.

Mr. C. Spencer to be Ensign, vice Ensign J. Carmichael, resigned.

The appointment of the above officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. E. Graft and C. A. Montgomery have been appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Accountants of the 4th grade and posted to Mysore.

Mr. C. F. Nepean, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in British Burmah, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD SEPTEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...Steamers		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Busheer (s)	Hutcheson	Calcutta, August 30.
	Gitana	Reed	London, June 13.
	Canopus	Pashley	Mauritius, Spt. 3.
	Lightning	Husband	Liverpool, June 14.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Corn Tual, Killen, to Galle,

Ship Crusader, Kilvert, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Rescue, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 19 Ophir ....Nacoda ....Jeddah, June 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 19 Cholula ......

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

908 City of Canton, Tannock—W. Nicol & Co.
684 Dirigo, Staples—The Captain.
1550 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co.
657 Lord of the Isles, Craigie—Remington & Co.
1348 Teresa, Blackstock—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

2201 Sumatra (s), White—Mails 25th September.
3000 Deccan (s), Rennoldson—Mails 2nd October.
1874 Baroda (s), Hall—Mails 9th October.

FOR NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

730 Caldera, Maxted—Blackwell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1579 Asia (s), Patterson—W. Nicol & Co.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
1164 Sagamore, Pickering—Tudor Co.
1300 Ticonderoga, Holland—H. M. Seedick.

FOR MAURITIUS.

362 Polly, Patherick.

FOR HONGKONG.

1898 Delhi (s), Wilkinson.

FOR RANGOON.

787 Maggie Trimble, Tinmouth—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1054 Crusader, Kilvett—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

550 Ocean Belle, Jarvis.

FOR KURRACHEE.

516 Byzantin (s), Candolle—Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.
650 Euphrates (s), Turner—W. Nicol & Co.
510 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

497 Carn Tual, Killem—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
471 Chrysolite, Seward.

FOR MAHE.

568 Comète, Bernard—Blackwell & Co.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

792 Busheer (s), Dickenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
260 General Outram (s), Teasdale—Chunder Ramjee.
897 Koina (s), Colliver—Essabin Kalipha.
366 Lord Clyde (s)—Chunder Ramjee.
690 Mula (s), Coates—Essa Califa.
716 Nada (s), Winckler—H. Zenel Abadeen.
604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

284 Bhownuggur, Nacoda. (for sale.)
989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda.
74 Sallamuttee, Nacoda.
588 William Stewart, Cock.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Forte, (s), Commodore Heath.
H. M. Nymph (s), Wells.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Campbell.
Earl Canning (s), Telputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
May Frere (s), Warner. (yacht.)
Hugh Rose (s).
Sir John Lawrence, (s), Barrow. (for sale.)

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Euphrates (s), Curme—Suez 9th October.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich—Suez 2nd October.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

511 Amicus, Dolbell.
570 Anglia, Burt—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
891 Caranjah, Glenduson—Forbes & Co.
999 County of Nairn, Bain—Finlay, Clark & Co.
980 Maria Hay, Jones—Coupland & Co.
866 Nevada, Lunt—Tudor Ice Co.
635 Queensberry, Torrens—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Page—W. Cooper.
1187 Rescue, Messervey.
941 Robin Hood, Winsborrow—The L. A. and A. Co.
782 Saladin, Rankin—Blay & Mackintosh.

IRON SHIPS.

1378 Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.
765 Canopus, Pashley.
2080 Calcutta Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
990 City of Paris, Macdonald—W. Nicol & Co.
693 Girvan, Oman—Stenhouse & Co,
1094 Horsa, Smerdon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1258 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
1498 Kingsbridge, Cooper—W. Nicol & Co.
1248 Lightning, Husband.
1341 Mauritius (s), Corry—Robinson & Co.
1088 Nora Græme, Copper—E. Bates & Co.
731 Stowell (s), Ward—Wallace & Co.
1186 The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

1273 James A. Wright, Morse.
607 Mars, Platts G. F. Henry.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY

FROM LIVERPOOL.

943 Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co. May 27
508 France, Exmelin June 4
750 Parana, England June 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co. June 9
1182 Pegasus, Powell June 9
1584 Wimbledon, Christie June 15
838 Brarmar, Griffiths June 17
1154 James Rowan, Webster June 17
1222 Waterloo, Kelly June 19
1746 Atlantic, Mellin June 30
1207 Maritana, Macdonald June 30
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. July 6
882 Wennington, Davis July 10
1259 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co. July 12
812 Evening Star, Watson July 13
1151 Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjes July 16
1436 Adriatic, Taylor July 23
970 Mindora July 29
1054 Zelica July 30
797 Birmah, Pearse Aug. 5
Genii, Irvine Aug. 6
1053 Green Jacket, Krogh Aug. 15
1164 Alpine, Barrill Aug. 16
1212 Bennington, Sherrington Aug. 18
671 Ulcoats, Jones Aug. 19
Allerton, Gabes Aug. 23

FROM LONDON.

1103 Seaforth, Jeffery June 13
507 Fluellin, Simpson June 18
970 Barham Phillips June 24
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co. July 9
999 Sophia Joakim, Singer July 11
1161 Hawarden Castle, Jones July 21
926 Canning July 30
1117 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano Aug. 16
1174 Michael Angelo—Bell, Ventz & Lucius Aug. 13

FROM NEWPORT.

Coringa, Cleverly June 1
780 Napoleon III., Preith July 3
R. Wold and Hintfield May 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

694 Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky) June 27
1119 Lord Clyde—(put back leaky) Aug. 25

FROM CLYDE.

1169 Peveril of the Peak Mar. 4
986 City of Ningpo Mar. 31
675 Dunloe June 13
980 Compeer, Reid June 25
1191 City of Madrid, Hardie June 25
Cochin Aug. 5
769 City of Manchester, Shand—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 1
685 Albert Wilhelm, Runelberg Aug. 3

FROM CARDIFF.

Nimrod, Pearce June 27
725 Nimrod, Pearce Aug. 6
1387 K. T. Gabain, Klencke Aug. 9
1338 Forfarshire, Clearer Aug. 5

FROM NEWCASTLE.

Harwood June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

Olive Mount June 4
902 Vilattee July 12

FROM SHIELDS.

Countess July 7
Oliver Cromwell July 1
1660 Great Australia, Smith July 18
1460 Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius July 27

FROM RANGOON.

664 Mary Ann, Lovett June 15
727 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co. July 8
836 Waterloo, Solomons, H. M. Seedick July 21
1116 Tivoli, Loutit July 29
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co. Aug. 16

FROM HONGKONG.

525 Attrevida, Kindred July 13

FROM MAURITIUS.

205 Edward Aug. 23

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will leave Bombay on Sunday morning during the remaining months of the present year.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 25th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi. Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each

Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, September 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on September 28 at 9 A.M. ; after packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on September 26 ; October 10, 24 ; November 7, 21 ; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on October 3, 17, 31 ; November 14, 28 ; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali gaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.

SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. BELLAIRS, Esq.	HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq.	REV. W. MAULE.
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REV. C. GILDER.	GENERAL TREMENHEERE, C. B.
W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq.	REV. C. T. WILSON.
REV C. F. H. JOHNSTON.	
VEN ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.	

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

EASTON—September 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George Easton, of a son.

PRATT—September 19th, at No. 16, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Henry Pratt, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROGERS—September 11th, at Howrah, Mr. Philip Ball Rogers, late an assistant at Messrs. Achmuty and Co., aged 35 years.

MARRIAGE.

GOODRIDGE—HEADLAND—September 17th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. R. Colquhoun, Frederic Talbot Goodridge, Esq., 5th Fusiliers, to Constance, daughter of the late Edward Headland, Esq., of Portland Place, London.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—September 16th, at Chupra, the wife of Neil MacLeod Macdonald, Esq., of Dereepore, of twin sons, still-born.

HODGKINSON—September 14th, at Peshawur, the wife of Mr. E. Hodgkinson, Post Master of Peshawur, of a daughter.

DEEKS—September 15th, at Nowshera, the wife of Mr. T. Deeks, Band Master, 31st P. N. I., of a son

STOWELL—September 16th, at Roorkee, the wife of Charles F. W. Stowell, of a son.

L'ESTEVE—September 17th, at "Trim Ville," Landour Hills, the wife of Mr. George L'Esteve, of a son.

LINTON—September 20th, at Allababad, the wife of the Rev. Hewett Linton, of a son.

DEATH.

CANTOR—September 17th, at Mirzapore, Percival Hazlerigg, the only son of Captain C. H. Cantor, Staff Corps, aged 3 years and 3 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

EVER since the 6th of August telegrams purporting to have been derived from French sources have proved to be deceptive. The day before yesterday "despatches from Orleans" claimed for the French a victory or victories. They not only defeated the Germans, but drove them over the Seine; and the public was led to infer that the iron circle around Paris had been broken, either by a sortie from that unhappy city, or by an army which the London Bonapartist organ, the Conservative *Standard*, declared to exist on the Loire. It was gratifying to know that a little gleam of glory had shone upon the hardly-used French soldiers, and that there was a solution of continuity in the wonderful chain of German success. But now it turns out that no victory at all was won; that something far other than victory—defeat—fell upon French arms. We also learn that the attack repelled was a sortie from the entrenched camp of Paris, and that the upshot of four days' encounter was the retreat of the assailants behind their forts with the loss of more than 2,000 prisoners. In no wise on the road to Fontainebleau, the Crown Prince has his head-quarters in royal Versailles, and his troops, still the left of the line, are posted on the high ground which lies between Versailles and Vincennes, with the Seine and the Marne breaking their line towards its junction with the main body. This section of the investing force therefore, watches Vincennes, Charenton, Ivry, Bicêtre, Montrouge and Issy, and keeps an eye, no doubt, on Valerien far off on the left. The bulk of the German Army, however, is probably between the Marne and Oise, with a strong force in the forest of Bondy. Nearly the whole of the country round Paris is among the richest in France, grain and live-stock and timber abound. Indeed, providing the cattle, horses, and sheep have not been driven partly southward and partly into Paris, the Germans will find abounding supplies, in the Seine et Marne and the Seine et Oise, while their admirable horsemen will be able to prick further afield and gather up all kinds of forage. The troops at Pithiviers, if any had been there, were probably scouts from the intelligence department or enterprising foragers. But there must be somewhere an army of observation, not occupied with the duties of sealing up Paris; and although the Crown Prince is at Versailles, some other General may well be at Fontainebleau. The line to Hagenau has not yet been set free, for the gallant commander of Toul steadfastly resists his foes. Strasbourg, however, with an open breach and ruined works ought to surrender, unless it should prove that breaches, if defended by breech-loaders, cannot be stormed. In that case strong places could only be taken by blockade. The capture of a lunette by surprise augurs some slackness, and looks as if the defenders were failing under the fatigue of sleepless watchfulness. Looking back we see that the Germans occupied forty-four days, dating from the passage of the frontier, in defeating two armies and completing the investment of Paris ; a very quick six weeks' work. One would like to know what the French cavalry have done throughout the campaign ? We have heard of some destroyed in battle, but only of one combat—the fight at Buzancy and the defence of Trizy. On the other hand, the German horsemen have promenaded everywhere, have served as eyes, ears, hands and *antennæ* of the armies, and certainly recall the brightest periods of cavalry history. There ought to be plenty of lessons for cavalry deducible from this campaign. And yet, up to the opening of the war, numerous sapient persons insisted that the days of cavalry had gone by !

WE have waited patiently for a resumption of the ordinary onslaughts upon the famous "Home Charges," and we have waited in vain. Those who were loudest in general accusations have been silent, or have only referred to the question by inuendo. Now we are told by one of the most vehement that "the time is scarcely opportune for discussing" "the pressure of certain of the Home Charges." It has never been opportune since the Duke of Argyll's letter was published. Now the prudent reticence of the assailants is connected in some unexplained mysterious way with the fact that many who demand lessened expenditure in India "also inexorably insist that every shilling of outlay incidental to the connexion between England and India shall be borne by the weaker vessel." What relation is there between the two ? In what way does sturdy fighting for a honest and economical financial administration in India, prevent those who object to the Home charges from demonstrating that those charges are unjust ? Why was the Duke of Argyll's letter passed over without comment ; why is it still left without reply ? Perhaps when it is supposed that the facts of that document are forgotten, the hue and cry will begin again, just as if no answer had been made to the cant of the philanthropists and the Indo-Britons. It is all very well to talk of a "blindly selfish policy," but it would be better were the meaning of the phrase explained. It is not even novel to style the receipt of money, for value rendered, blindly selfish policy on the part of the creditor. Many debtors have held that it was very selfish to exact payment. If India wants loans and railways and machines and men she must pay for them, just as England and France and Russia must pay India for the cotton and other products she sends them. We say England, France, Russia—the words are deceptive, for the money goes to individuals and not one penny to the State; and when it is shown that to receive what is your due is an act of selfishness, then it will be shown that the payment of "the outlay incidental to the connexion between England and India"—really a most ingenious phrase—is blindly selfish also. It is said that only few can fully appreciate the importance, in a profit and loss account, of not having to pay your debts. Then the bulk of mankind must be even greater fools than they are usually supposed to be. If we could all order goods to any amount, and engage the services of the best men we could find, and pay nothing for them on the plea that we were the weaker vessel, and that it was blind selfishness to ask for payment, we should all be rich. But the supposition is absurd, though it lies at the root of the accredited exposition of orthodox benevolent opinion on the home charges. Sooth to say the orthodox opinion is mostly cant, and often the saddest kind of cant—it is sincere. We are not surprised to see an implied denial of the rightfulness of paying your debts mixed up with a question of policy. If you were to believe the "unco guid," England is a malevolent personage intent on robbing and swindling everybody, and most intent on robbing and swindling India. It is implied that powerful influences at home, of course with purely selfish objects, keep up in India "the largest and most costly form of European military forces that can possibly be spared." Here we have a mistake, a grave mistake in policy, treated as a thing done with criminal intent in order to increase the home charges. We condemn amalgamation, and still more the mode in which it has been carried out ; but we do not believe that amalgamation was designed for the purpose of imposing extra burdens on India. The statesmen of England are mortal and, therefore, fulfil the condition of human existence—they make blunders; but, as a rule, they do not make blunders for the purpose of robbing anybody; and in this case we feel sure that the desire for uniformity, that curse of men, misled those who induced a reluctant Cabinet to commit the biggest blunder of the century, the blunder we know by the name of amalgamation. Discuss the home charges by all means, but do not try to raise a prejudice against the just payment of debts by mixing up that doctrine with the sin of amalgamation.

IT is believed that the following Staff will accompany His Excellency the Viceroy on his trip to Rajpootana, viz., the Private and Military Secretaries, Lord Lascelles, Captain DeRobeck and Captain Taylor, Aides-de-camp ; Dr. Barnett ; Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary ; Mr. Wynne, Under-Secretary ; Mr. Hume, Commissioner of Inland Customs ; Major Williams, Secretary to Government, Railway Department, and Lord Naas. Colonel Brooke will, it is understood, meet the Vice regal party at Deeg, and accompany it through the States.

THE public will be glad to learn that it has been settled, that from the beginning of November the mail steamer will leave Bombay on Saturday afternoon. On and after the 1st of that month the mail-train from Calcutta will reach Bombay at 1 p.m. A deal of ballasting which remains to be done on the Jubbulpore line will, it is expected, be completed by the end of October.

THE Races which were to have taken place at Poona on Thursday, have been postponed to a future day, which will be duly intimated. It is impossible, remarks the "the Deccan Herald," in the present unsettled state of the weather to name a particular day.

WE understand that on the 1st November a further portion of the G. I. P. extension towards Madras will be opened.

CAPTAIN C. E. BENTHALL, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT H. A. B. MOORHOUSE, H. M.'s 36th Regiment Bengal N. I., has been permitted to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS J. ROSE, Saugor Circle, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN E. F. FORTESCUE, H. M.'s 36th Bengal Regiment N. I., has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SUB-CONDUCTOR J. GRIFFITHS, of the Madras Commissariat Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN C. SWINHOE, Bombay Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

IT has been rumoured in Morar, that the head quarters of the Division located at Meerut will be removed to Morar.

THE investiture of the Maharajah of Putteala by His Excellency the Viceroy will take place at Putteala on the 6th October.

WE hear that His Highness the Rao of Cutch intends in a few days to open the Alfred School at that place, for which, we believe, competent teachers will be sent from this place.

THE "Pioneer" hears that the Maharajah of Rewah has renewed his application for a Political officer to reside at his Court. It appears likely that the application will be granted, on the condition of the Durbar bearing the cost, which cost, it is also stated, will be Rs. 1,000 a month consolidated.

THE weather report of the Nassick collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, shows that the fall of rain was good and that the sowing operations were completed. Health was reported to be good. Cold, fever, and cattle disease were reported to prevail at Abhona. At Peint, cattle disease was said to have appeared.

"THE heavy rain seems," says yesterday's "Deccan Herald," "to have been very general in this Presidency. Our correspondent writes from Sattara, on the 20th inst., that the rain has been very heavy and so prolonged as to make that healthy place feverish. The oldest inhabitant says that he never saw anything like it before. From Ahmednuggur and Sholapore we have accounts of equally unprecedented falls of rain."

THE Maharajah of Kashmir, we learn from the "Pioneer," has presented Sir Donald Macleod with the munificent sum of thirty-one thousand rupees with which to forge one more link in the chain that binds the name of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor with the Punjab. It is believed that the wish both of the donor and recipient is, that the amount should be devoted to the endowment of a Fellowship or Scholarships in the Lahore University College.

"THE Maharajah of Jeypore," says the "Pioneer," "left Simla on the morning of Saturday last *en route* for his own capital. His Highness has benefited considerably by his residence in the hills. Fortunately he did not arrive till the force of the rains, which have been so heavy in Simla this year, was spent. We very much doubt whether the Maharajah will visit Calcutta during the next cold weather, to resume his duties as member of the Legislative Council."

THE following paragraph is taken from the report of the President of the Madras Municipal Committee :—"His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in his farewell letter to Lord Mayo, rightly described Madras as being heavily weighted in the race with the sister-Presidencies. In Calcutta and Bombay they appear to have no difficulty in borrowing money, though they do not always put it to so good an use as I think we should do in Madras. It is hopeless work trying to effect improvements with our paltry revenue."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton.—Major and Mrs R H Blundell, Mrs Seagrim and four children, Colonel Ross S Moore, Mrs Emmett, Miss R Emmett, Miss K Emmett, Mrs Wright and four children, Mr and Mrs Brunton, Mr C A Mackenzie, Mr Richard Brook, Mr. Richmond, Mr E W Clementson, Mr J Wild, Mr Moore, Mr and Mrs Paterson and infant, Mrs Robson, Dr Harris, Mr William Spencer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fooks, Mrs Davidson, Major and Mrs Kippen, Captain Donne, Lieutenant H A B Moorehouse, and Mr Henderson.

For Marseilles—Mr Lyall.

For Suez—Surgeon Major and Mrs H Baillie, Mr G H M Batten, Captain Alex J Fulgate, Mr Best, Beebee Jaccub, Beebee Omeerun, and Mr de S Andrew.

AFGHANISTAN.

NOTHING more has been heard concerning the flight of Yacoob Khan to Herat. Trustworthy Sirdars were quickly sent in pursuit, but the impression in Cabul was that they would not come up with him. If he has fled in anger from his father, he may work mischief in Seistan, where matters are still far from satisfactory. It may be remembered that of old his proclivities were decidedly Persian.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 21.

MUSCAT.

THE last reports from Colonel Pelly, written at Muscat, are reassuring. The Resident is still on the look-out for Syud Toorkee, in case he should make another attempt at a descent on the coast of Oman from the sea. But the Government of Azan bin Ghias seems to regard his case as hopeless, and confidently believes itself to be strong enough now to repel any invasion. Its relations with the Political Agent, Major Way, are friendly. The siege of the fortress of Azan still continues. At Bahrein all is quiet, the people being busily occupied with the pearl fishery. The notorious intriguer, Mirza Meddee Khan, has left Bushire for the Dasht country.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 21.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 22nd Sept., 7.30 P.M. ; via Turkey, 21st Sept., 3-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd Sept., 7-56 P.M. ; via Turkey 22nd Sept., 3 P.M. Cable right ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines beyond clear ; Persian line right to London.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT., 3-15 A.M.

Prussian official despatches announce that after slight engagements on the 17th and 18th, three French divisions were completely defeated on the 20th and driven back on Paris, with the loss of between 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.

The investment of Paris has been completed. The Crown Prince's head-quarters are at Versailles. The troops are posted from Versailles to Vincennes.

Lunette 53 of Strasbourg has been captured by surprise.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

The engagement which took place on the 20th inst. occurred at Sceaux, south of Paris.

The negotiations between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre continue at Ferris, the King's head-quarters. The preliminary discussions which have taken place only concern the mode of securing a sufficient guarantee on the part of France for the fulfilment of whatever terms of peace the Provisional Government may agree to.

TOURS (NO DATE.)

No further news has been received from Paris. It is rumoured that it is possible the Government delegation will remove hence to Bordeaux.

The Prussians have occupied Melun. An Army Corps has crossed the Seine near Trill, their supposed destination being Rouen.

The garrison of Rome having capitulated, has been sent to Civita Vecchia. Rome is occupied by a contingent of each division of the Italian Army.

LONDON, 21ST SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day showed a downward tendency. Surats pressed.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10½d.

At the periodical biddings for Government Bills on India £293,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £7,000 to Madras, and £100,000 to Bombay. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10d. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. receive 33 per cent., on Bombay 38 per cent.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 18TH AUGUST.

THE news from Tientsin, since departure of last English mail, foreshadows somewhat ill for the security of foreigners in China, and contrasts unfavourably with the expressions of the London *Times*, which considers that the "causes of the late massacre were exceptional, and that it would be extremely unjust to make it an occasion to revive the dying antagonism of the Chinese against Western nations." Emboldened, no doubt, by the events in Europe, the latest device of the Mandarins has been to put into circulation thousands of roughly-painted fans bearing a representation of the massacre of the French Consul, the burning of the Cathedral and the Chinese triumphant, whilst the Chehsien is depicted as present, looking on from his official chair. These fans are sold for 50 cash, and are made up of bamboo and common paper. Another fan, it is said, is being prepared to represent the murder of the Sisters.

The Shanghai *Evening Courier* writes as follows—"Our Minister is, we are told, awakening to a sense of the dangers that surround him and his nationals, and he has yet time, we honestly believe, to save us by promptly telegraphing to England for some troops from India, and getting immediate aid from Japan and Hongkong. If he does not act at once, the Tientsin fan and other like contrivances will have roused the sparks into a blaze that will extend from Manchuria to the Bay of Zulin."

Latest accounts from the seat of the Mahomedan rebellion in the west state that fighting and slaughtering continues fearfully. Whole cities are taken and put to the sword. The rebels are reported to have many foreign arms, and to number 300,000. They are now advancing on Chih-li, and the Imperialists have their hands full in keeping them at bay. Daily fights occur.

The Hongkong papers express great indignation at the Home people for disbelieving the Tientsin massacre.

Advices from Singapore announces the capture of the Georg and the Turendot, two German merchant vessels by a French man-of-war. The crews have arrived at Singapore, and the captured vessels taken to Saigon.

FAMINE IN PERSIA.

FAMINE is threatening the southern and south-western districts of Persia. The rains during the spring were very scanty, and the crops have been utterly burnt up. As early as in June last there were grain riots at Bushire which gave cause for considerable alarm to the British subjects at that port, and such a hostile feeling was evinced towards intending exporters, that the Central Government had to lay an embargo on the shipment of corn. Since then there have been disturbances in Ispahan and other towns of the neighbourhood. Bread is three times its ordinary price, and there are but small stores of grain in the merchants' hands. But a year ago the large and important district of Ghilan, in the north of Persia, was thrown into the greatest distress by the mortality amongst the silk-worms, and the people have not recovered by any means yet from the losses which they then suffered. The Shah had on that occasion to remit or suspend the payment of revenue though he could ill afford to be generous. He certainly has not the means now to assist liberally a starving population. —*Pioneer*, Sept. 21.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 1 inch 26 cents.

CANNANORE, 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·970, rainfall 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 23rd Sept., 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·92, rainfall 4 inches 50 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE.—23RD SEPT., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd Sept., 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Sept., 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd Sept., 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 27 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st Sept., 6-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 28 hours 22 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Sept., 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 16 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of 23rd Sept., is as follows :—

To Bombay		Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee		1	18	0	1
,, Calcutta		7	15	0	52
,, Madras		4	45	0	12
,, Galle		7	38	4	16

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CHINA NEWS.

(*Shanghai Herald*, August 18.)

The war news has naturally tended to elate the Chinese, who think that France has her hands too full at home, to despatch a force to China; and as, of course, any reparation would be made from fear of consequences rather than from a sense of justice, the expectation that French demands will be satisfied, has fallen to a minimum. It is the more important, therefore, that they should be undeceived; and that, if France is too busy for the moment, some other nation should send troops to Shanghai, to impress the necessity for maintaining peace. It is far easier to prevent than to cure.

We learn that the people in Kiahing have been in a very excited state lately. Talk about burning down all the churches, and murdering and expelling foreigners, was rife. But the Chi-hsien has issued a proclamation, saying that kidnapping was the work of the Chinese vagabonds, and had nothing whatever to do with foreigners; that any one molesting a foreigner should be surely punished; and this had the effect of calming the excitement.

Our Peking correspondent dwells on the delay shown in punishing the Tientsin mandarins, and in apprehending the rioters, as one proof among more that the Government are not heartily bent on dispelling the false tales which have been spread regarding foreigners, or calming the hostile feeling which has been excited. After six weeks, the former are still at large, and only nine men alleged to have been engaged in the outbreak are arrested. Not a single proclamation has been issued, denouncing the flagrancy of the crime; but the edicts which the Emperor has issued have failed, if they were ever intended, to allay the suspicions entertained.

The *Cycle* says that Ting-jihcheng, the Governor of Kiangsu, in consequence of his reputation for accurate acquaintance with foreigners, has been ordered to Peking, to aid in the settlement of the pending questions. The task does not seem very welcome, for instead of going by steamer and reaching the capital in ten days, His Excellency is, in strict accordance with the rites, going by land. If he is lucky, he will complete the journey in about a month, as there are some eighteen stages to be passed, and allowance has to be made for bad weather.

We regret to learn that Baron Richthofen has been obliged to return from the North without completing the programme he had set for himself before starting. The unsettled state of affairs has made it impossible for him to prosecute the researches he had intended in North-west China. The invaluable information he has already collected, renders the interruption more regrettable.

The latest news from Tientsin is unsatisfactory. Nothing has yet been done towards punishing the guilty; though the officials profess to be occupied in searching them out. Seven weeks, however, have now elapsed since the massacre, and not a culprit has suffered, though the leaders of the riot must be well known to every one in Tientsin. Neither has any progress been made towards the punishment of the mandarins, beyond their degradation. It is believed that the anti-foreign party, which is the most powerful, will not consent to their execution, though willing to make reparation in other respects. One or two of the high officials are sufficiently wise to foresee the danger they are incurring; but the majority are said to be confirmed in their desire to resist. M. de Rochechouart is quite determined to stand by his demands and is said to have named a short date for a final reply.

The delegation of Mao-chang-he to Tientsin, is also spoken of as portending the ascendancy of anti-foreign influence, as this mandarin is believed to be violently hostile to foreigners. Thousands upon thousands of fans have been put in circulation in Tientsin, bearing a representation of the massacre of the French Consul, the burning of the Consulate, and Chinese triumphant. These fans are roughly got up, and sold for 40 or 50 *cash* only; made of bamboo and common paper, ill-finished. The purport to be in commemoration of the 21st June. They represent three foreigners--Fontainier, Chevrier or Simon, and Thomassin, overborne by a tremendous crowd, tremendously armed; the cathedral in flames. A boat-load of braves crossing the river to assist the assailants. Foreigners distinguished by red shirts, and one represented as being assaulted, while running out of the French Consulate. Lastly, the Chehsien present with his official chair. It is said another fan is being prepared, representing the murder of the Sisters.

Mr. Wade's visit to Tientisn is said to have done much to persuade him that the outbreak was premeditated, and to enlighten him as to the gravity of the position. His house at the hills, near Peking, has been robbed; at Tientsin stones were picked up, though not thrown. The report of troops assembling is being daily confirmed; and even the report of Li-hung-chang's approach with a strong force is gathering substance. It is said that the vanguard of his troops are already close at hand. Large numbers of troops can be seen from the mastheads of the ships in the Peiho; and the general impression is that the Chinese are quite ready to fight. The estimate of the force round Tientsin is necessarily unreliable; but it is certainly large. It is rumoured that Mr. Hart has resigned the Inspector-Generalship of Customs, and that Mr. Dick and Baron de Meritens are to succeed him; but this is only rumour, and may perhaps have its origin in the removal of Mr. Hart's family from Peking, and in his reported intention to visit Europe shortly.

When the telegrams arrived, on the 15th, announcing war, the N.-G. corvette Hertha went outside to one of the islands "for practice"—and did not return. It is expected that she will meet the Medusa at Nagasaki. The Barossa has not yet arrived. It is said that the American Minister has ordered the Ashuelot to remain here, till further orders.

THE POLITICAL POSITION.

The news from Tientsin is unfavourable, and leaves less and less room for hope of a peaceful settlement. Seven weeks have elapsed since the massacre, but not a man concerned in it has yet been punished. The prefect and city magistrate have been removed from office; but nothing is heard of their appearance before the Board of Punishments, to which the Imperial edict consigned them. A few rioters are said to have been arrested, and the authorities profess to be hunting actively after accomplices in the crime; but not one has yet been punished, though the official connivance at the riot, and the known participation in it of an organised body—the Fire Brigade—prove that it would be easy to lay hands on at least half of the men implicated. The case was, above all, one for prompt action, if the Chinese Government wished to show its good faith. Yet, the guilty magistrates have been allowed six weeks to reach Paouting-foo—in pursuance of an official routine which would be sickening if the case were one of ordinary wrong, and which portends indefinite procrastination, before they are brought to serious trial at Peking. Chen-kwo-jui, the prime mover and leader of the riot, remains untouched; and everything leads to the belief that armed pressure alone will secure the punishment he richly deserves. The tendency of this delay is to encourage the anti-foreign party, and so to lessen, day by day, the prospect of a satisfactory settlement. Troops are being massed in the neighbourhood of Tientsin, and the Chinese become every day more convinced that no concession, beyond the payment of compensation and the reconstruction of the buildings, will be voluntarily made. The Imperial edict based on Tseng-kwo-fan's despatch, has not checked the popular excitement. Certain expressions in it seem, in fact, rather to have confirmed the people in their belief that a part, at least, of the accusations were true. And, while the Government is temporising and promising the agents of the hostile party are frankly pursuing their purpose. Foreigners are called kidnappers in the streets of Peking; the establishment of the Sisters of Charity is openly threatened; and the latest invention for keeping up the excitement, has been the circulation of thousands of fans, bearing a picture of a French building in flames, of detachments of braves crossing the river to the attack, of others butchering the French Consul and other foreigners in the foreground, and a high Chinese official, sitting by in his chair, watching and approving the proceedings! The confidence which the rioters have expressed, in official support, and the good reason they had for their belief, has been often enough explained. It is needless to say that the picture will spread and foster this belief, and keep alive the feeling of triumph at the massacre, far and wide among the people.

We have referred to the Government and to the anti-foreign party. It may be worth while to say a few words regarding the position of affairs in Peking so far as it can be judged from a distance. We must first disabuse ourselves of any impression that an edict from the Emperor represents an expression of individual will and power. The days have gone by, since Kienlung and Kanghi gave peace and prosperity to the country, by their own force of character. Later sovereigns have held less and less firmly the reins of power; and the boy whose name is now used at Peking, merely appends his vermilion signature to edicts and despatches drawn up by his immediate Councillors. Government, in the strict sense of the word, there is none. Satraps like Tseng-kwo-fan, who has nominated the Governors of half the provinces in China, can exercise more influence than the Emperor himself, Prince Kung, and other mandarins who surround the throne, may advise concessions at the present crisis, but they cannot fulfil the promises they make, if the anti-foreign party oppose the decree. And this appears to be the case at the present moment. Without entertaining any especial friendship towards foreigners one party fears collision with them; the other is willing to risk the cast. And it is to be feared that the outbreak of war in Europe will weaken the former, and strengthen the latter, in their convictions and in their position. Clearly, however, the difficulty is one which foreigners, claiming just reparation for an outrage committed by Chinese subjects, cannot for a moment recognise. Western Powers have determined to treat with the Central Government, and they may now test the advantage of their policy. If the Emperor is powerless in himself, all that remains for them is to use him as a name. We can recognise no *imperium in imperio*, nor refrain from insistance, because the faction is stronger than the nominal ruler. Until the Emperor confesses that there is a power stronger than he, we can look only to him. If he points out to us a hostile faction, as checkmating his design, we can then either fight or treat with this faction, as policy may dictate. But we must hold the Emperor responsible for the acts of this faction, so long as he does not disavow or attempt to evade it. Sovereignty has duties as well as privileges. It must exercise power, or it is defunct. If the Central Power is only temporarily impotent, in face of the present crisis, then let us help it; but it must show its sincerity by giving legal force to our material power, or it is against it that our quarrel must ostensibly lie.

And this brings us nearer to a consideration of the present crisis. There are two kinds of support which would be useful to the weak Government, which retains, with difficulty, its positions at Peking. The united moral support of the Foreign Ministers at the first outset,—a joint indignant protest against the massacre, and a combined demand for prompt retribution, might have enabled it to overawe the hostile faction, by holding out the imminent danger of combined foreign attack. We do not, here, enquire whether such concerted and vigorous action was taken. We are dealing only with the actual position. And we have now arrived at the second stage, when everything tends to confirm our belief that armed force will be necessary, to secure the ends we desire. The anti-foreign party have been encouraged by delay; they have had time for preparation; and an unfortunate concurrence of events in Europe has tended still further to elate them. They think they have to deal with the French only and that France is too much occupied at home, to be able to act here before the spring. Some entertain the wild hope that they will be able, even then, to resist succesfully any force which she may send; and go farther, to the extent, even, of preaching a crusade against all foreigners in China. There may be yet time to disabuse them of their error. Report says that the printed evidence which has poured in upon Mr. Wade, and his own investigations on the scene of the massacre, have combined to convince him of the gravity of the political crisis. We trust that he will join Count Rochechouart, and that the other Legations will join, in demanding the immediate fulfilment of promises with which the Peking Government have been hitherto dallying; and that, in default of compliance, the British Government will be advised to send troops to Tientsin, as a measure necessary for the safety of British subjects in China. It may or may not be necessary to use them; but their presence is eminently needed.

We recognise the difficulty in which the English and American Ministers are placed, from the unfortunate policy adopted by their Governments; but the position is sufficiently grave to justify them in assuming responsibility, relying on the force of evidence for their justification.

LETTER FROM TIENTISN.

TIENTSIN, 5th August.

In my letter of 2nd instant, I mentioned that the French Minister and French Admiral had notified to the foreign community, that the public funeral of the victims of the 21st June would take place at 5 a.m., on the following day; and that the French gunboats, Aspic and Scorpion, would convey the mourners from the British Settlement, at Ssze-chu-lin, to the place of burial. The coffins had been sent from the British Consulate premises to the Wang-hea-low (the Chinese name of the grounds where the French Consulate formerly stood) during the 1st and 2nd instant, with the exception of two which were sent up early on the morning of the 3rd, and only reached the place of burial while the funeral service was being performed.

The gunboats started a little later than the time fixed, and reached the Wang-hea-low grounds after 6 a.m. The Scorpion took the lead in going up, to clear the way for the Aspic on board of which Admiral Dupré flew his flag, and on board of which all the civil and naval officers (with 3 or 4 exceptions) and Monseigneur Thierry, the Bishop, and an Abbé took their passages to town. The British Minister had gone up to town on horseback; and owing to the delay of the gunboats in starting, had reached the Wang-hea-low before us. On going into the premises, we saw a great number of civil and military mandarins collected, amongst whom I noticed Chunghow, Commandant Chin, and the prefect Ma. The coffins, with the exception of the two which came up on that morning, had been all lowered into graves made ready two days previously. At the east side of the grounds a mat pavilion had been erected, as a reception hall, into which the French Minister and his suite invited the foreign party to enter, till the ceremony should begin.

After Monseigneur Thierry and two Abbés present had put on their official robes, the funeral service commenced. Besides Monseigneur Thierry, the French Minister, the French Admiral, and the British Minister sprinkled holy water on the coffin of the late French Consul. After the funeral service had been performed, the French Minister moved towards the Consul's grave, and faced round to the mourners standing before the pavilion. He was dressed in uniform, but while speaking kept his hat in his hand. He pronounced an oration of some ten minutes over the graves of the victims; but, owing to his speaking in a low voice, and very rapidly, I could hear only a sentence now and then. The French Admiral next spoke. He is a man of middle height, but commanding appearance. His breast was covered with orders. He spoke slowly, from a written paper, and in a sonorous voice, so that every one present must have heard him distinctly. He spoke with reference to the frightful deaths of the victims of the 21st June, as a French officer and gentleman might naturally be expected to speak. Monseigneur Thierry next stept to the side of the grave, and also read an oration, couched in the spirit and tone of a Christian gentleman. I have known M. Thierry for some six years. He has always been considered a good and kindhearted man; and I think no one could have performed more fitly the last services for the victims of the 21st June.

The French Minister now went towards Mr. Wade, H. B. M. Minister, and invited him to say a few words. He acquiesced; stept out three or four paces from amongst the mourners and faced round. He was dressed in plain clothes. His oration was short, but clear and forcible. He spoke well, especially and with much good feeling regarding the lives and deaths of the Sisters of Charity; some of whom, he informed us he had known personally. The impression made by his language, regarding the deaths of the victims on the 21st June, will long be remembered by his hearers.

TIENTSIN, 6th August.

The French Minister, Count de Rochechouart, left here yesterday (6th) for Peking. The British Minister, Mr. Wade, left to-day for Peking.

The local authorities are engaged clearing away the ruins of the Catholic buildings, preparatory to erecting new ones. They are also still hunting after men concerned in the massacre. The old prefect (Chefoo) and the district magistrate (Cheheen) have reported themselves, and given themselves up to the criminal judge in charge at Paoutingfoo, in accordance with custom. It is reported that he has sent them on to the Board at Peking, to be further judged.

SHANGHAI'S HOT SEASON.

We have now, apparently, arrived at that period of the year when Shanghai, "socially considered," may be said to have no existence. The long continuance of heat; the gradual diminution of the excitement always consonant, in a greater or less degree, with the annual opening of the market for our staple exports; the absence, during the close season at home, of any topics for discussion, all conspire to render Shanghai in August an unenviable resort.

The alternate changes, from blazing sun to an atmosphere muggy beyond description; the difficulty of engaging in indoor work or external exercise, serve to isolate, more and more as the season advances, the foreign resident in the model Settlement. He grows a monomaniac, becomes vicious in his thoughts, forswears society; or, if he does mix with his fellow men, is so firmly impressed with some fact or hobby, or so sarcastic at other peoples' expense, as to be *little* better that a bore. His discussions which, at a more genial season, if circumscribed, have at least a fairly large limit, become narrowed to within the smallest possible bounds. He frets over a jacket is ready to stake his reputation on a Norfolk blouse, and bothers his friends with remarks on the weather. He is sure to have some crotchet about the last day of summer, to have peculiar ideas as to the most cooling drink, or the exact amount of cucumber to be put in his matitutinal cup, in none of which can he ever find an acquaintance to agree with him. In fact the model resident, at this season of the year, may be looked upon as a generally objectionable man, and one to be avoided at all risks and hazards. Whether he is a model Volunteer, indignant at the mistakes of his commander: the model clerk, irate at the stupidity of his principal; the model church-goer, vexed at the insipidity of the sermon; or, in fact the model representative of any circumstance or condition of life, he is sure to be in a state of worry and vexation. Nor is this much to be wondered at, when it is considered that it is not only on the foreign resident that the weather has this peculiar effect. Our native neighbours are little if at all better; the intense heat as effectively seals up their energies. The merchant tries to keep his body cool, by discarding one article of dress after another; for the mental labour of thought and calculation, he substitutes the manual exercise of fanning himself; the soldier forgets his swagger, and creeps mildly about under the shade of his kittysol; the mandarin postpones his judgments for a more convenient season. To some such cause as this may be attributed, in a measure, the present calm after the excitement of last month. Even Li, in his campaign against the Mahomedans, was forced by the heat of the weather to put his troops into summer quarters; and Chen-kwo-jui himself seems, under the dispiriting influence of the season, to be content, for the present, to forego an active existence, is perhaps fortunate for foreign residents that the peculiar nature of the trade with China compels them to work hard during the sultry season. If the influences spoken of above could be accompanied and aggravated by the lassitude which want of work is sure to engender, Shanghai, during the month of August, would probably be found unbearable for European constitutions. The work of buying and selling, of inspecting and bargaining, of making out bills of sale and invoices must, however, be carried on; and wearisome though it is, probably induces sufficient exercise of the mental faculties to enable the body to bear up against the depressing external influences. Were it otherwise, Shanghai would have to be deserted as completely, during the sultry days of August, as is New Orleans during the sickly season. In another particular, it is also probably advantageous that the community should have to work during the present season; and that is the impossibility of a satisfactory outlet. All accessible localities, at present, labour under the same climatical drawback, of excessive heat. Chefoo and the Islands offer indeed the slight change of affording a little more of the direct sea breeze, but in other respects are very similar to Shanghai. Perhaps, at some future day, the high table-lands of the tea districts may afford a temperate refuge from the simmering heat of ths plains. Why should not Shanghai have its Simla, as well as Calcutta?

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

Our latest news of the Liverpool cotton market is to 14th instant, quoting fair Dhollera 7⅜d. per lb.

Purchases during the fortnight amount to two hundred and fifty candies Sawginned only, of which one hundred and fifty have been on European and a hundred on native account, the prices paid have varied from Rs. 240-5 f. o. b. Carwar less 5½ per cent.

We quote to-day Sawginned Rs. 240, Compta Rs. 215, usual terms.

On speculation, business has been done at higher rates than the above *bona-fide* purchases, and time-bargains to the extent of three hundred candies Sawginned have been made at prices equalling Rs. 255-60 f. o. b. Carwar, buyer paying forty rupees per candy advance and having option to take cash or cotton on 15th November according to the market rate of the day here.

The news which we have been receiving from the seat of War during the fortnight has naturally inspired confidence amongst our dealers as regards future prices, and we do not look for lower prices here until it is seen what effect the collapse of the French Empire may have on the course of events on the Continent; but we trust that peace may speedily be restored and that business may be safely resumed.

Our letters from Compta to 13th advise the arrival of two pattimars from Bombay, which were loading with cotton, which has been stored at Compta during the rains.

About twenty carts of cotton have been sent to the coast for sale, but it is much too early to despatch cotton with any safety, as the damage these premature despatches sustain from rain on the road is very great.

Cotton sowing may be considered as completed throughout the district, and in the earlier sown fields the plants are about two inches above the ground and look healthy so far. Our estimate of the amount of land put under cotton cultivation in our district this season is twenty-five per cent less than that of last year, or nearly the same as that of 1868, as although last year's yield was a very short one, still the area sown was much larger than that of 1868; we estimate that 75 per cent of exotic and 25 per cent indigenous has been sown this year.

Our friends are no doubt aware that the committee of "Lloyds" invited applications about three months ago for a representative of their establishment at Carwar, and we have much pleasure in announcing that the committee have elected us their agents at this newly established branch.

EXCHANGE continues easy for drawers, 16 days' bills on Bombay can be discounted at par, demand drafts command ⅜ per cent premium.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs Blay & Mackintosh.

BUNDER FEES.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, was officially published yesterday in a *Government Gazette*:—

Bill No. 5 of 1870.

"A Bill for the levy of Fees on the use of the Government Bunders, Wharves, Landing Places, and Piers in the island of Bombay.

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of fees on the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing places, and piers in the island of Bombay, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

"1.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time, by order published in the *Government Gazette*, to fix and determine the limits of any Government bunder, wharf, landing place, or pier in the island of Bombay, and also to fix and determine the fees to be levied for landing or shipping, or for wharfage, cranage, storage, and demurrage of goods, or for permission for vessels or boats to approach or be alongside, or for persons or animals or vehicles entering upon, or plying for hire, embarking or disembarking from vessels or boats of any kind, or transacting business of any kind at or on any Government bunder, wharf, landing place, or pier in the island of Bombay.

"2.—The Governor in Council shall appoint such officers as he may deem proper to levy the fees fixed and determined on from time to time, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith imposed under this Act, and the rules issued thereunder.

"3.—The fees leviable under this Act shall be payable on demand, and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make and issue rules for the mode of levying the said fees, and for regulating the duties and proceedings of the officers appointed under this Act, and from time to time, to add, to alter, or revoke such rules, or any of them, provided that no rule so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force, and that all rules made under this section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

"4.—No suit, action, or proceeding shall be commenced against any officer appointed and acting under the powers of this Act, and the rules issued thereunder for anything done in pursuance of the said Act or rules, unless a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit, action, or proceeding and of the cause thereof shall have been given; and after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit, action, or proceeding, no suit, action or proceeding shall be brought or prosecuted against any officer so appointed and acting as aforesaid.

"5.—This Act shall come into operation on such day as Government shall fix by notification in the *Government Gazette*."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the bill is to enable Government legally to levy fees for the use of wharves, piers, and other places constructed or suitable for the landing and shipping of goods and which are the property of the State.

The reason which renders the bill necessary is that there is some doubt whether Government as regards their own wharves, piers, landing places, &c., have the same power to charge fees and dues as private persons have, for the use of similar conveniences on their own property.

(Signed) M. K. KENNEDY.

Poona, 19th September 1870.

BOMBAY.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 57 feet 1 inch; on the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 4 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 59 inches 33 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 77 inches 1 cent.

AN OLD STORY.—A Mussulman named Avud bin Mahomed yesterday laid an information before Mr. John Connon charging Peroo and Boorakhan with enticing away his wife, who had taken ornaments worth Rs. 712 with her. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the said Peroo and Boorakhan.

We regret to hear that great reductions are taking place in the staff of civil engineers connected with the G. I. P. Railway. Several have been put on the list of supernumeraries, and warned that their services may speedily be dispensed with.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept 23.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Ahmed vullud Bachaba Fakeer to pay a fine of ten rupees with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by over-travelling to Bombay on the 22nd inst. with a Surat to Nowsaree ticket dated the 20th inst.

THE MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN WOMAN.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Shaik Khoosh Alla Shaik Kootoob, a seaman, against whom a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder was returned by the Coroner's jury on Wednesday, was charged with having on or about the morning of the 16th inst. caused the death of his wife Nusseeba. The Magistrate postponed the case till Monday next.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 22nd Regiment N.I. on the Esplanade this evening (weather permitting):—

March.		
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini
Valse	Jubel Tänze	Gung'l
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Quadrille	Crispino e la Comare	Tamplini
Galop	No Thoroughfare	Coote.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, Captain Hutcheson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GITANA, 1,367 tons, Captain A. G. Reed, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE SHIP LIGHTNING, 1,247 tons, Captain J. B. Husband, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co.

THE SHIP CANOPUS, 765 tons, Captain C. W. Pashley, arrived yesterday from the Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and rum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

GRANT ROAD STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your paper to draw the attention of the concerned (I do not allude to those affected by the wear and tear of shoe-leather, but to the gentlemen of the Baroda Railway Co., or to the officials of the Municipality, whose business it is to keep the roads I am about to refer to in order) to the disgraceful state of the approaches on the eastern side of the Grant Road station. The road at the western entrance is kept in excellent condition. This is accounted for by the fact that Malabar Hill occasionally visits Surat; but the eastern entrance would be a disgrace to the engineering skill of the merest stoker.

I will attempt a description to allow your readers to judge for themselves.

To walk along the side of Grant Road Bridge is simply impossible, during, or immediately after, a shower of rain: to say that the water is ankle deep is putting the nuisance in its mildest form.

If one drives or walks (and most of the Baroda Railway passengers walk) to the top of the bridge he enters a covered way—covered with zinc above and with water, in the rains, below. There is a door at the end of this doubly covered way which might give admittance to the platform, if it were open; but as it is intended only for passengers *leaving* the train, it is seldom opened in time for the outgoing train, and one is therefore obliged to return to the partially uncovered way running parallel with the station, and to wade through the mud and tumble over the broken stone, whilst he makes every effort to protect his eyes from the chips flying in all directions from the hammers of the stone-masons lining the road.

When people are in a hurry to catch an outgoing train they are forced to take these things as they find them, and be thankful when they reach the wet platform that they have escaped without accident; but as one having time and only lacking the ability to do justice to the complaint I ask the favour of your giving this a place in your columns.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, 23rd Sept.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE MILLION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Amongst all that has been written lately on the wonderful organization of the German Army, on the capability of their citizen soldiers to undergo fatigue, and to make long and rapid marches, I see nothing that accounts for the extraordinary physical training the men must be in. I can only attribute this to the national system of gymnastics which has been in vogue amongst them for years. I refer more particularly to the Prussians, as I was located in their country for some time about eight or nine years ago, and during my stay nothing struck me more forcibly than the universal system of gymnastics throughout the land, and which was encouraged and fostered by the Government to the utmost. Wherever I went, whether in large towns or villages, there the apparatus of the gymnasium, vaulting horses, horizontal bars, &c., were to be seen; and in looking back I cannot help remembering the systematic and national manner it was carried on. Their "Festenschafts," or gymnastic exhibitions, were held at certain recurring periods, when the youth of the country for miles around came to the gathering to engage in friendly rivalry, and I have seen feats performed on the horizontal bar, &c., that would not disgrace professionals in a circus.

This was undoubtedly part of the deep-laid Prussian system which has been going on for years unnoticed by the other Powers of Europe, and which must have brought their young men up to a splendid pitch of *condition*, fit for the hardships of a campaign, no matter how sudden the call; and it is nothing but this gymnastic training that has enabled men following sedentary occupations to go through the hardships of the present war in a manner worthy of the hardest veterans, and which has electrified the world.

Sir, there is considerable powder in the air at present, and it is quite uncertain where it may spread to, and I ask you in what condition the European citizens of Bombay would be if called upon to fight for their lives and property, and to undergo the hardships attending such an occurrence. Events occur with such rapidity now-a-days that it is quite upon the cards that it may come to pass, and making every allowance for the enervating influences of climate, I maintain that if the Prussian system of gymnastics I have attempted to describe was followed here, Europeans would be enabled to leave the desk *physically trained* to meet all hardships, to say nothing of the improvement in their health and the hardening of their muscles. What is there a German can do that an Englishman cannot, unless, alas! it be to *organize*. I have not mentioned anything about the requisite military instructions, as that becomes another question. I can only say that in the present unsettled state of European affairs, Bombay displays a most wonderful apathy in anything regarding the Volunteer movement. The lesson of the present war so far is that if nations are to hold their own, their defence must be a national one. The days of mercenary armies would appear to be numbered.

The only way this system of gymnastics could be carried out would be for the Government to erect a public gymnasium, say on the Esplanade, for the use of Europeans, and a small entrance fee might be charged; but of course it is never to be expected that *our* Government would do anything of the kind. If the question was ever taken up, it is something frightful to contemplate the amount of ink and the number of minutes that would be fulminated before anything was ever done; in Prussia such a scheme would be decided by the stroke of a pen.

"A strong man keepeth his house, but when a stronger than he cometh" &c., &c.,

22nd September. "RAPPAHANNOCK."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, 25th September.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st Celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd Celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 346.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 311, 307.

The Offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 142 (1st part).

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179, 192, and 11.

The Offertories last Sunday at this Church for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those lost in H.M.S. Captain amounted to Rs. 220.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 92 (Glory be to Jesus!). 163 (When our heads are bowed with woe). and 182 (There is a blessed Home).

Collections at each Service for Church expenses and the poor.

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Horsa, lying off the Time Ball Tower, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., at eleven o'clock A.M.

MESSING ON BOARD THE TROOPSHIPS.

UNDER authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify—

1st.—That, as regards the passage and messing rates to be charged on board of Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, or the troop freight ships, viâ the Cape, the terms of the Royal Passage Warrant shall apply not only to officers' families, but to the officers themselves and their servants; and that the messing contributions at the rates laid down in the Warrant are to be credited, in case of the families, to India, and of the officers and their military servants, to imperial funds.

2nd.—That the practice obtaining in Her Majesty's troop ships of charging civilian male servants when messed from the general mess stores at the rate of two shillings per day, is to be adopted.

3rd.—That the rates of charge for the conveyance of public servants and their families entitled to passage at the public expense (but not at that of India), shall be as specified in Table A. annexed, while the charge for messing and victualling shall be for the actual number of days occupied by the voyage, and be based upon the scale laid down in Table B. annexed. The amounts to be credited to India.

4th.—That the rates of messing second class passengers be assimilated to what is considered the proportionate expense on board Her Majesty's troop ships, viz.,—

	European side. Per diem. s.	d.		Indian side. Per diem. s.	d.
Male passengers (should any be embarked), two-thirds of cost for 1st class passengers, or at rates of	5	0	...	8	4
Female passengers, two-thirds of rate for males	3	4	...	5	6
Children 7 to 16 years, one-third of rate for males	1	8	...	2	9
Children 1 to 7 years, one-fourth of rate for males	1	3	...	2	•

5th.—That claims made upon the Imperial Government shall include all charges.

6th.—That the rates for passage, messing of military officers and their families, also for soldiers conveyed at the cost of imperial funds, shall apply equally to naval officers, their families and seamen, also to any other persons granted passages at the cost of the same funds.

7th.—That a rate per diem for messing according to the actual duration of the voyage, be added to the scale of charges for passages of officers of the army, their families, soldiers, and others thus conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian troop ships to the Cape of Good Hope (on the occasion of any of those vessels proceeding by that route to take up their station in India), and the amount recovered from imperial funds.

8th.—That the rate referred to above shall be calculated according to the rates chargeable for messing or victualling on the European side of the isthmus of Suez for passengers per overland route, and shall be equally applicable to naval officers, their families, seamen, and others.

9th.—That, with respect to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service, provided with passages at the public expense on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, the rate to be deducted for messing shall be that laid down in the Royal Warrant as applicable to officers of Her Majesty's British Service, but the sum charged shall be credited to India.

10th.—That all contributions due are to be recovered by Pay-masters of Indian troop ships at the end of each voyage on either side of the isthmus of Suez.

11th.—That non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's local Indian Service conveyed from India on board these vessels as invalids, pensioners, or time-expired men, being entitled to free passage at the cost of India for themselves and families, also the widows of such men, shall not be liable to any charge whatever either on account of passage, messing, or transit.

12th.—That, with respect to widowed or unmarried school-mistresses and others, messed as second class passengers from the general mess stores, messing rates equal to two-thirds of those fixed for first class passengers shall be charged, and the contributions charged to Indian funds.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HINGUNGHAT COTTON IN BURMAH.

THE experiments with Hingunghat cotton in Burmah have been a complete failure, owing principally to the badness of the seed, and the dry weather. But there is also the prejudice of the natives to be overcome, for, unlike the Athenians of old, they are not anxious to discover any new thing. The Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Rangoon says in his report—"I have been impressed with the belief that this variety of the cotton plant will not find favour in the eyes of Burman cultivators, from its delicate appearance and the constant care it requires to grow it to advantage. It is perfectly well understood by all Europeans who have had any experience with the people of the country and their present low agricultural status, that the Burman cultivator is by no means willing to accept *any* new product, and unless it can be clearly demonstrated to him that that particular product we wish him to take up with will, if he undertakes to grow it, remunerate him better, and—a *sine quâ non*—will *not give him more trouble to raise* than those he has been accustomed to, it is hopeless to ask him to do so; for it has now been pretty well established that the Hingunghat cotton plant, although it yields a superior product, requires much more labour and trouble to raise than the indigenous varieties. The question, therefore, of increased remuneration will be looked upon as simply apocryphal."—*Englishman*.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th Sept., 1870.

Open 1,184¼ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	73,875	4	10
Merchandize	117,850	0	0
Electric Telegraph	525	3	3
Earth Trains	3,358	8	0
Total Rs.	1,95,609	0	1
Corresponding week last year open 872¼ miles ... Total Rs.	1,84,423	14	9
Increase	11,185	1	4

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 17th September compared with the statement issued on the 10th September:—

LIABILITIES.	10th Sept.	17th Sept.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	34,39,758	32,09,826
Deposits at Head Office	1,75,70,557	1,66,81,684
Deposits at Branches	22,06,448	21,03,950
Bank Post Bills outstanding	51,343	50,843
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	10,79,001	13,18,523
Rs	3,07,22,107	2,97,79,826
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,31,429	28,99,389
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	4,59,770	4,09,368
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	29,36,971	28,84,836
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	31,11,181	30,77,551
Dead Stock 4,81,286		
Less written off 40,000		
	4,41,286	4,41,286
Stamps	6,315	6,552
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	17,62,168	14,28,078
Overdrafts	3,087	3,243
Govt. Reserve, Cash	......	......
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,26,75,977	1,22,21,674
Do. do. at Branches	49,22,947	49,51,005
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	14,70,976	14,56,864
Rs.	3,07,22,107	2,97,79,826

It is said that Count Bismarck's sons have both been wounded.

THE CURRENCY.

APPENDED is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August last:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,32,54,690	1,34,82,680	1,28,20,987	3,03,24,650*
Madras	86,05,240	54,84,856	17,28,404	72,13,260
Bombay	3,76,75,290	2,12,18,530	1,17,52,969	3,55,87,490+
Allahabad	32,39,100	39,07,769	11,03,291	50,11,060
Lahore	22,69,080	26,93,443	7,00,037	33,93,480
Calicut	7,92,630	8,58,301	1,00,059	9,58,360
Trichinopoly	2,24,160	13,27,621	1,00,059	14,27,680
Vizagapatam	3,07,150	2,38,111	1,00,059	3,38,170
Nagpore	40,32,330	35,93,448	5,47,902	41,41,350
Kurrachee	19,58,950	32,85,654	5,00,106	38,85,760
Akola	21,73,300	22,50,660	......	22,50,660
Total	9,45,31,920	5,84,41,073	2,94,53,864	9,45,31,920

* Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 37,08,488 and Gold Bullion Reserve Rs. 3,12,495.
+ Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 26,16,000.

LETTERS TO OFFICERS ON TOUR.

A PLAN for the despatch of covers to the address of officers accompanying the Viceroy on tour, described in the following letter addressed by Mr. Hogg, officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and dated Simla, the 12th May, 1870, may interest some of our readers:—

'On occasions of His Excellency the Governor-General proceeding on tour, it is customary for your office to forward to my office a tour list with the names of those who accompany His Excellency, with instructions to regulate thereby the transmission of covers by post. The re-direction of covers at a Post Office other than that of the original address involves great trouble, and cannot practically be fully carried out. It has been found also that considerable inconvenience is caused by the re-direction of covers in accordance with your instructions, but which, nevertheless, were not intended for re-direction by those who posted them.

'For instance, in the tour list received with your communication dated 26th March, "Major-General H. W. Norman, C.B., Secretary to Government, Military Department," was mentioned as one of the party, and yet great inconvenience was caused by the transmission to His Excellency's camp of a number of covers addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Calcutta or Simla, which were intended for General Norman's office, and not for himself.

'It seems desirable, therefore, that there should be some clear and simple rule for the guidance of the Post Office in such cases, and I would propose that future instructions of the kind referred to, be applied only to covers addressed to "The Governor General's Camp," all those addressed to a particular post town being forwarded to that post town.

'It would be easy, if His Excellency considers it desirable, to except from the operation of this rule the Overland Express Packet for the Viceroy which might be forwarded to the camp, even though bearing the name of a particular post town on its address.

'This seems to me to be on the whole the best rule; but if any other of equal simplicity can be substituted, I shall of course be ready to carry it out. The great object in framing any rule is to avoid complication and to provide a form of address which can easily be observed, both by those who post letters, and by the department which conveys them.'

His Excellency the Viceroy has approved Mr. Hogg's plan.

DR. CAYLEY'S JOURNEY.

APPENDED is a report descriptive of the route taken by Dr. Cayley over the Masimik pass, through the Lingri-thang plain, and up to the Karakash river. It is from Dr. Cayley, (Joint Commissioner to Ladak,) to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab—dated Camp Karakash River, the 28th July 1870:—

'After leaving the Pangong lake I accompanied Mr. Forsyth's camp for three marches over the Masimik pass as far as Pamzal, in the Changchenmo valley. A good road has been made the whole way, and the pass itself, nearly 19,000 feet high, is particularly easy, and the ascent and descent most trifling. From Pamzal I came on ahead of Mr. Forsyth, and, following the route I took in 1868 through the Changchenmo valley, and over the lowest of the passes leading across the mountain range to the north, reached the centre of the Lingri-thang plain on the 19th.

'The pass by which I crossed out of Changchenmo, and over which, on my recommendation, Mr. Forsyth followed, is by far the lowest and easiest of all; in fact, it has only a perceptible ascent and descent of a few hundred feet with very gentle gradients; but the road made last year by the Kashmir authorities has been carried over a very much higher and steeper part of the range a few miles to the east, although I particularly pointed out exactly what course the road ought to take, and put up marks to define it.

'In Lingri-thang I met the messenger sent back by Tara Singh and Hurri Chund from Shahdula, who reported that all was well, and preparations were being made for Mr. Forsyth's receptions; this proves the untruth of the rumours of disturbances in Yarkund.

'From camp Lingri-thang I started on the 21st, and leaving the new well-known route to the eastern branch of the Karakash which I followed in 1868, I took a direction north by west across the plain, and reached the southern or main branch of that river in two marches, and, following down its course, arrived this morning at the junction of the two branches of the river where the roads re-unite. I have been making hurried forced marches in order to catch Mr. Forsyth's camp at this point, but now discover that it is a day's march behind, and will not be here till to-morrow. The envoy, Mirza Shadi Sayad Yakub Khan, and others of the Yarkundis, have gone on ahead towards Shahdula, five stages distant. They have Yarkundi horses as baggage animals, which can make daily marches without getting knocked up, as is not the case with the inferior ponies of Kashmir and Ladak, such as were supplied to carry Mr. Forsyth's camp.

'The route I followed is three marches longer than the other, and it is doubtful if it present any special advantages to compensate for the extra distance.

'The last six marches are very good and easy, and grass, fuel and water, the essentials for travelling in these barren regions, are abundant; but for two marches beyond Lingri-thang plain, although the road is extremely easy, and the mountain pass, Kizil Pass, hardly perceptible, there is no grass, although water and a little fuel can be found; so that from the Changchenmo valley to Karakash the caravan would have nearly five consecutive marches without finding grass.

'On my return I am in hope of finding an easy route up to the head of the southern branch of the Karakash river and then to the Changchenmo valley, by which the barren plains would be avoided, or only traversed for a few miles, and along which grass would be found at every stage.

'I hear from the native doctor whom I have left in charge of the dispensary at Lé that patients are attending as usual.'

INDIAN ITEMS.

DR. DUKA, late in medical charge of the Lawrence Asylum, has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Patna.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on the Resident at Hyderabad the powers of a local Government in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the Railway Act XVIII. of 1854, with the exception of the powers mentioned in section 42.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Commissioners of British Burmah and the Central Provinces, the power of appointing Collectors of Customs and Customs Officers of lower rank in the Berars, British Burmah, and the Central Provinces, respectively.

A SUIT recently brought in the Simla Court by the Reverend J. Winter, head missionary of the Church Mission at Delhi, against the "Himalayan Christian Orphanage," respecting certain children whom he wished to withdraw from it without paying the full charges incurred on their account, resulted in a judgment against the reverend gentleman.

ONE of the Ceylon papers has a mysterious allusion to a circumstance that will, if true, quite throw recent Lahore scandals into the shade. A shocking case of child-murder is undergoing investigation, we find it stated, in connection with which, it is feared, some so-called respectable persons will come to grief. Names are not mentioned, but the crime is attributed to "families hitherto reckoned among the upper ten thousand." The result of the inquest is said to have been a verdict of wilful murder against three persons implicated, "but it is more than probable that the most guilty party, a notorious Jaffna advocate, will escape on this charge, though he may not on another scarcely less serious."—*Delhi Gazette*.

COLONEL PROBYN.

COLONEL PROBYN, besides being a distinguished officer, has throughout his career been a lucky one. It seemed however, a month ago, as though fortune had wearied of her favourite, and that the Colonels' Supercession Committee would furnish the illustration. That committee, it will be remembered, fixed the 26th July last as the date on which the lists should be amalgamated, and under this arrangement, Colonel Probyn would have stood 230th on the roll, and therefore lost his promotion. General Podmore however, by dying on the 24th, has rescued the gallant colonel from the penalties of professional limbo.—*Pioneer*.

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

IN 1647 a Dutch merchantman sailing to the East Indies anchored in latitude off a hitherto unknown and thickly-wooded island—an island, the counterpart of a hundred others—and one which, though seen for the first time, would not, in all probability, have been explored—saving Linnæus thereby from one of the greatest puzzles of his scientific life—had it not been for a glimpse of the inhabitants. Moving on the shore were seen "men with tails like those of cats," and which they moved in the same manner. A boat left the ship, the crew were seen to disappear among the fruit-laden trees that fringed the shore, and their comrades on board waited anxiously for their return. But those sailors never came back, and next morning the boat was gone, and the shore was strewn with the bones of the crew. The ship went on its way, and when it reached home, men learnt that off the coast of India was situated a group of islands inhabited by tailed men who fed on human flesh. These islands are now known as the Nicobars. The growth of accurate information has by this time expelled the legends of 1600, the tails have disappeared, and the Nicobar Islands are as well known as their neighbours, the Andamans. The last number of the Selections from the Records of the Government of India is devoted to papers relating to them, and it is from these that the matter in the present article is taken.

The Nicobarians, we learn, were once an indolent and good-natured people—living each man under his own orders and all in peace; nominally, they were under the command of captains, but unless he had the good sense to conceal his authority under the guise of friendly advice he was never obeyed. That a society so constituted should not have been perpetually embroiled speaks well for the natural disposition of the people, while common sense bound them together to punish crime. An offender, when detected, was expelled the island, and should he return and be again convicted he was put to death by common consent.

As regards religion these islanders were, and are still, no better than the Andamanese. They believe in a supreme spirit, who is good and will not hurt them, and also in a devil, who, though malignant, is easily defeated. It is to him that all illness is attributed, and every cure is, therefore, looked upon as a victory over him. Should, however, the disease be more powerful than incantation, grimaces and medicine, the death is attributed to sorcery, the doctor finds no difficulty in discovering a witch, and the poor woman is quickly despatched. It is the devil who causes eclipses by attempting to swallow the sun and moon, but hitherto he has always been frightened away by grimaces and yells before he could effect his purpose. Sometimes, indeed so troublesome does the devil become that it is necessary to deport him, and he has to be caught by the professional devil-catcher who, amidst the applause of people, binds the (invisible) demon, deposits him on a raft and sends him adrift. Should the wind favour the voyager and he land at another village, he does his mischief there. The worst consequence of such an unfortunate conclusion of the business is that the greatest enmity is at once excited between the two villages—an enmity which can only be assuaged by a formal combat. The village invaded by the evil spirit, accordingly, sends a challenge, the captains meet in consultation and combatants are selected, while all others who may have disputes outstanding are summoned to appear. All do so, the injured and the guilty, each man provided with a supply of long sticks. These the captains examine, and those that are too thick are thrown away. This being done the parties fall to, each man being allowed one enemy, to whom alone he must confine his attentions, and it is not long before everybody has got a good drubbing. Those who do not like it give in when they choose, and the business is soon decided—those who give in first being held to be the offenders. Peace is then restored, both parties being always perfectly satisfied with this decision.

The women of these islands are unique in their ugliness of countenance, but their bodies are robust and well-formed. They seldom however bear more than three children, but this is doubtless owing the fragility of their marriage ties. Simultaneous polygamy is unknown, but divorce is resorted to on the least provocation. The women, however, are personally held in high respect, and are not, as in India and Malaya, looked upon merely as the property of the men. This may be of course, owing to the stalwart constitution of the women, and did not perhaps originate in the free will of their husbands, but whatever the cause, the Nicobarian women stand on terms of perfect equality with the male population, and share with them all the privileges of Nicobar society.

Hitherto, we have spoken only of the more agreeable characteristics of these islanders as they were, their sociability, their simplicity, and good sense. There is a reverse to the picture, and one moreover to which it would be difficult to find an equivalent, and to describe the Nicobarian of the present day no language is libel. When in 1700 the Danish missionaries visited them they found them hospitable and kind, fearing with a superstitious reverence all Europeans, and living together a life of contented, though slothful, ease. The march of civilization has however improved the savage into the worst type of villain, and for the sake of gain there is now no crime which the Nicobarian will not commit. His islands abound in cocoanuts, and to obtain these for more than a hundred years trading vessels have visited him, carrying away his fruit and leaving behind the products of the West. These products are all of course held in high esteem, and the lust for their possession has driven the islanders to the perpetration of deeds which even in the language of official despatches read fearfully, and one of the consequences of which was the occupation of the islands in the name of Her Majesty in 1869. The correspondence which ultimately led to the taking possession of the Nicobars is full of a horrid interest for they tell of the murder of ships' crews, of the captivity of Europeans, of the terrible capture and treatment of European ladies and their children. The first informant was a Madrassee sailor, whose ship had been boarded and comrades murdered, but who had himself escaped to the shore. He tells us how "an English barque came into the harbour and anchored there: a number of boats, more and more every day, went off to her. At last one day I saw her settle and sink." Her long-boat came on shore full of the islanders who brought with them "a European lady and her little child." For four days the poor woman was the victim of their brutal abuse, when death rescued her. As soon as she was dead, the islanders hacked the child to pieces with their knives. This was in 1852. Official investigations followed and a Company's vessel-of-war sailed for the Nicobars, the story was confirmed and a fearful catalogue of vessels that had been destroyed and their crews murdered was discovered and then —— the matter dropped. In 1865, however, the growing notoriety of the group again attracted the attention of Government, and the fate of a brig, the Futteh Islam, became the subject of enquiry. This vessel sailed to the Nicobars to load with cocoanuts, was boarded by the natives, who murdered twenty-one of the crew: three, however, escaped by hiding on board, and these, two months after, brought her into Prince of Wales' Island. Sir John Lawrence was then the Viceroy of India, and by his orders Her Majesty's ship Wasp and the gun-boat Kwantung, with two companies of native troops, sailed for the scene of the outrage. Another accusation however had, meanwhile, been brought against them. Seven years before a European barque had been destroyed, and from it had been carried off a European lady and her two daughters. The story is sickening. Her husband murdered before her eyes, she herself *enceinte*, this poor woman became the prey of the bestial islanders. She was taken on shore, handed about from one villain to another—as they had a desire for her. For two long years, almost naked and pitifully thin, this English woman was passed about among the men of the Nicobars for their pleasure. At the end of that time she was, it is said, killed, because, so the story goes, the captain of a Burmah boat had seen her, and her captors were afraid lest the Europeans, whom once they used to dread as gods, should come to avenge their sister. But they had no cause to fear; the Wasp and the Kwantung came and went. Two years ago the "white children with fair hair" were supposed to be alive, but when, in 1869, Commander Morrell, "in the name and behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria," took possession of "the Island of Nancowry, together with all others commonly known as the Nicobar Islands," they could not be found. Nor have they been heard of since. The islands are now part of British India, and history for them is only beginning. Their past has been dark, but there is every cause for hope in their future.—*Pioneer*.

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SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH.

MEMORANDUM BY MAJOR GENERAL A. FYTCHE, C.S.I., CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ON THE REPORT ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMA, FOR 1869.

THE report on sanitary administration in British Burma for the year 1869 shows considerable progress in sanitary reform throughout the province. Some 154 additional towns and villages have been visited, and, wherever funds were available, sanitary works have been pushed on as rapidly as possible. The country has escaped any wide-spread epidemical disease, but small-pox and cholera have been prevalent in some stations, and have added considerably to the mortality of Akyab and Mergui. It is however satisfactory to find that the intermittent fever generally so prevalent at the close of the rains has this year been almost entirely absent. The year has been remarkable for the unusual character and partial nature of the South-West monsoon, the rain-fall being everywhere much below the average.

2. The registration of vital statistics has as yet been introduced into seventeen towns only; but from the 1st July 1870 a system of registration, based on that laid down by the Supreme Government for the whole of India, will come into force; and the Chief Commissioner trusts, that with care and attention on the part of district officers, statistics for the whole province will hereafter be obtained.

AKYAB.

3. The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on this station are merely a repetition of those submitted by him in his separate report in June 1869. The statement that "the Health Officer and Magistrate have backed up his suggestions, but the responsible officers have done little or nothing," is not understood.

4. The following are amongst the works sanctioned by the local administration on the report above noted:—

i. Raising and metalling the roads.

ii. Construction of new masonry drains wherever required.

iii. Renewal of such masonry drains as had been allowed to fall into disrepair.

iv. Construction of platforms for the public wells.

v. The filling up of such tanks as were obnoxious to public health.

vi. Construction of public latrines wherever required.

5. Instructions were also issued for the reduction of overcrowding, supervision of private latrines, supervision of graveyards, and the employment of a body of 200 convicts was sanctioned to carry out such conservancy arrangements as were considered necessary. The Chief Commissioner is therefore at a loss to understand how it is that no improvement has taken place; nor is it clear how the Health Officer and Magistrate could have backed up the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, and yet as the responsible officers have done nothing.

RAMREE.

6. The sanitary condition and cleanliness of the town is very gratifying. Both cholera and small-pox appeared during the year, but the former was chiefly confined to the island of Cheduba. The attention of the Magistrate will be drawn to the overcrowding and general unwholesome condition of this island. The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that the vaccine operations were entirely unsuccessful and that the people were consequently obliged to resort to inoculation. No reasons are given for these unfavourable results. The Superintendent of Vaccination will be requested to submit a report thereon. The birth rate is given as 16·6 per mille and the death rate 25·4.

SANDOWAY.

7. The public health has been good, and much improvement appears to have taken place in the conservancy arrangements. The sanitary condition of the town is very creditable to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Treacy. The birth and death statistics were respectively 46·6 and 29·0 per mille.

RANGOON.

8. Fever still continues endemic in the suburbs, but no epidemic outbreaks of any disease occurred during the year. The attention of the Magistrate will be directed to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the necessity for constructing more public latrines and for the prevention of overcrowding. Doctor Cowie observes that the miasma arising from the reeking swamp and rank vegetation between Poozoondoung Creek and the Rangoon river is one of the chief causes of malarious fevers met with in Rangoon, and therefore urges its speedy reclamation. The Chief Commissioner quite concurs in thinking that it would be very desirable to reclaim this swamp, but at the same time considers that the most urgent want of Rangoon is an effective system of sewerage, which should be the first object to be taken into consideration when funds become available. The Lock Hospital it is hoped will be completed before the end of the year, and will be commenced immediately that the land can be cleared and made available for the purpose. It is satisfactory to find that the increase to the conservancy establishment has brought about a marked improvement in the general cleanliness of the town, and acknowledgments are due to Doctor Hefferman the Health Officer, and Captain Evanson the Magistrate, for their exertions in carrying out sanitary measures. The birth rate is shown as 15·9, and the death rate as 19·7 per mille, but the census of the town is still considered to be inaccurate.

BASSEIN.

9. Public health is stated to have been indifferent, and the conservancy arrangements to have been defective, the town being described as filthy in many parts. Such a state of things is not creditable to the officer in charge. The condition of the private latrines and the quality of the meat sold in the bazaars is also most unsatisfactory. The immediate attention of the Magistrate will be given to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner. The birth and death rates were respectively 40·2 and 31·8 per mille, but the population given is here also considered under the real strength.

MYANGUNG.

10. Cholera appeared in a sporadic form in December, but the health of the town was on the whole very good. It is gratifying to learn that the station has received careful sanitary attention both at the hands of Captain Plant and Mr. Godbier the medical officer. The birth rate is given as 36·3, and the death rate 27·3 per mille, which figures may be received as fairly correct.

PROME.

11. The rainfall in this district during the past year was very much under the average, and in the northern township the crops suffered to a considerable extent. It is observed that a rapid advance has been made in filling in the Prome town swamp. To the miasma arising from this large undrained space has been ascribed the great unhealthiness of this station; it is therefore matter for congratulation that the work is now so near completion.

12. Both cholera and small-pox were prevalent during the year, the latter disease having been very fatal. The attention of the Magistrate is requested to Dr. Cowie's remarks regarding the introduction of a system of public latrines. The necessity for new wells and a Lock Hospital establishment should also be taken into consideration, if the Municipal fund will admit of the expenditure.

13. The population of Prome is evidently underestimated, and the birth and death rates are consequently untrustworthy.

THAYETMYO.

14. Many sanitary improvements have been carried out in this town, and its sanitary condition is stated to be good. The results of the enforcement of the "Contagious Disease Act" has had a marked beneficial effect on the health of the soldiery. The provisions of the Act have been extended to a radius of 4 miles round cantonments and the enforcement of its provisions by the Assistant Commissioner within that limit, is therefore correct. Here again a proper census is required. The birth and death rates cannot be relied on.

TOUNGOO.

15. The general health of the station is reported to have been good. A slight outbreak of small-pox occurred, but fortunately did not spread. The Chief Commissioner notes with pleasure Captain Hughes' exertions in helping the people to carry out works of public utility. The birth rate is reported to have been 36·8 and the death rate 28·9 per mille.

MAULMAIN.

16. This town, remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, shows as usual a death rate far below the average, being only 14·2 per thousand for the year under review. The smallness in the birth rate, 14·4 per mille, is attributed to the presence of a large number of females of alien races, whose ways of life are unfavourable to increase. The birth rate among the Burmese is estimated at 23·64 per mille. This although apparently still far below the average is in reality, when the great excess of males over females in these large seaport towns is taken into consideration, a very fair birth rate.

17. The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that some improvement has taken place in the conservancy arrangements of the town, and he trusts that continued attention will be paid to the state of the private bazaars.

SHWE-GYEEN.

18. This was formerly one of the most unhealthy towns in British Burma, but it has gradually become the reverse. That this is principally due to judicious sanitary measures and improved conservancy, cannot be doubted. It is very gratifying to find that this is now one of the cleanest towns in the whole province, and much credit is due to Honorary Assistant Surgeon Cooper and the Deputy Commissioner for their unremitting attention to sanitary matters. Small-pox appears to have been present in the district, but did not attack the town. The death rate has decreased from 20·6 per mille in 1868, to 16·0 in 1869, while the birth rate has increased from 15·3 to 18·7.

TAVOY.

19. The public health has on the whole been good, but small-pox broke out in epidemic form in November and caused 108 deaths. Some improvement appears to have taken place in the general cleanliness of the town, but the attention of the Magistrate should be directed to the state of the bazaar, and to the necessity for a better water supply. Dr. Cowie's suggestion regarding some place being set apart for slaughter purposes should also be carried out. The birth and death rates were respectively 23·3 and 26·8 per mille.

MERGUI.

20. This station suffered severely both from cholera and small-pox. It is remarkable that the former disease had been unknown in this district for 10 years previous to this outbreak, and yet Mr. Foster, the Civil Surgeon, is of opinion that its origin was "spontaneous." The Chief Commissioner desires that a separate report may be submitted by the Magistrate on the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner as shown in paragraphs Nos. 295 and 297. General Fytche has much pleasure in noticing the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Foster during the prevalence of the epidemics. The birth and death rates for the year were 35·0 and 65·3 per mille.

GENERAL REMARKS.

21. The registration of vital statistics of the province for 1869, shows a slight improvement on that for the preceding year, but the figures given are still far from being accurate.

22. The new system that has been introduced from the 1st July, and the proposed census of the population next year will, it is hoped, enable far more reliable results to be obtained hereafter.

23. Much however must still depend on the individual exertions of district officers, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that they will use their best endeavours to carry out the new system of registration successfully.

24. In paragraph 85 the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that indirect control be substituted for the present disregard by district officers of the resources placed in their hands by the custom inherent in the people of constructing, through religious motives, works of public utility. General Fytche is not aware of any instances in which civil officers have been backward in availing themselves of such assistance as the people are willing to give, of their own free-will, towards constructing works of public benefit; but to the wise discretion hitherto exercised in interfering as little as possible with their private wishes, must be ascribed the increasing desire on the part of the people generally to add to the number of such works; the action on their part is quite spontaneous in itself, and any pressure either direct or indirect on the part of the local authorities, by which the independence of such action would be interfered with, is for many reasons not desirable. District officers will continue to encourage and assist the people in prosecuting all such works as are of general utility to the best of their ability, but the form which such works should take should be left has heretofore to the people themselves to decide.

25. The suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, that the rules in force for the Maulmain Slaughter House, and those drawn up for the better management of native grave-yards in the Pegu Division, should be extended to other parts of the province, will be taken into consideration, and if possible, acted upon.

26. Dr. Cowie recommends the extension of the "Contagious Disease Act" to all the large towns on the Irrawaddy, but the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that it is not the intention of the Legislature that the Act should be introduced except where absolutely necessary, as, for instance, in stations where the health of the troops is likely to be seriously effected if preventive measures are not adopted. For civil stations the Chief Commissioner does not consider that any such measure is for the present required, and under any circumstances it would be first necessary to obtain full and accurate information of the progress of the disease before any proposition for the extension of the Act could be taken into consideration.

27. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner tenders to Dr. Cowie his best thanks for the care and attention paid by him to the important works entrusted to him, as also for his full and complete report.

GOA AND THE GOANESE.

BEING A SHORT NARRATIVE OF A TRIP TO GOA IN 1868.

GOA is a small Portuguese settlement south of Bombay, and well worth a visit from a lover of the picturesque. Having an invitation from a friend residing there, and a yacht placed at my disposal, I determined to take a holiday, and visit Goa, and accordingly started in the Fiery Queen from Bombay early in May 1868. We had a fair wind, and made the voyage in a night and two days. The scenery about the river, leading into Goa, is beautiful, bordered by hills, and dotted here and there by little white churches and crosses, dedicated to St. Xavier and the Virgin.

Upon landing I found myself in a squall of wind and rain, it being one of the small bursts of the moonsoon. The tiles were being blown off the houses in every direction, and it rained heavily for several hours. I took refuge in a tonjon, which, as you probably know, is a kind of covered sedan chair, and used over all parts of India, generally carried on men's shoulders, but here, however, on men's heads! and I was much astonished at being raised suddenly into so elevated a position. Having directed the bearers to my friend's house, and the storm having greatly subsided, I had ample opportunity now, from my commanding seat, to take a view of things in general as we went through the town

The town of Goa, or "Panjim" as it is called by the natives, has, at first sight, all the appearance of an old-fashioned Continental town. The streets are long and narrow, somewhat desolate and not particularly clean. The oyster shell windows, and the barren manner of furnishing their houses, the doors of which were left wide open, did not say much for the luxuries to be found within; the shops also are mean, except, indeed, the fruit stalls, which were laden with temptation in the way of pines, mangoes, oranges, and many other fruits.

The people of Goa consist of many mixed races of the Portuguese, all, however, dressed *à la Française* with nipped-in waists, puckered trousers, and the universal képi. They are of every shade of colour, many of them nearly as black as their hats! and were to be seen in great force of an evening, promenading the streets and along the quay.

The next morning I called with my friend upon the commandant, a little consequential old man, who lived in a fine house in the midst of a delicious garden, kept his own vineyard, and had a quiver full of arrows, in the shape of some eight or ten sons and daughters. The great politeness of the Portuguese officials, and the excess of Continental ceremony in their manner is most imposing, while the frantic efforts of Don George Augusta de Soto, the aide-de-camp, to deliver himself in grandiloquent English was very amusing. I afterwards learnt with great surprise that the income of the commandant was only Rs. 100, or £10 per month; indeed the amounts of the official salaries are something quite ridiculous, the Governor himself (who was absent at this time) only getting £150 (£50?) a month, a colonel £10, a major £5, an A. D. C. £4-10, an ensign £3, and the postmaster-general £3 a month!—so that the pomps and circumstances of both civil and military services in Goa do not cost their Government much. The rest of the day was also spent in paying visits of ceremony, and on the following day, 19th May, my friend proposed showing me the country towns of Seroda and Mergaum, some 15 miles distant in the interior. We started early, 7 A.M., from Panjim, in munchiels, a kind of palanquin, across the promontory to Dundim, at which place we arrived at 10 A.M. Here we found our boats waiting, and while they were getting ready, spent our time in looking over the country-house of a Portuguese Don, which we found filled with Chinese and Japanese curiosities. The bath-room here was most unique, the walls being covered everywhere with porcelain tiles, which were ornamented with painted trees, birds, flowers, and fruit; and from every stem and branch and bird and flower there projected small copper pipes, which showered the water all over the room at once. These were fed from a tank above filled by a Persian wheel, at which dozens of half cocoanut shells acted as buckets. It must have formed a most luxurious bath, and I quite longed to try the effect of it, when we were hurried away to look at the chapel. Like every important house of the Portuguese, this had its painted chapel, the walls covered with engravings and drawings of tutelary saints, but nothing particular attracted our attention here, and we made our way once more to our boats.

The view over the river towards Rachool is charming. The lower banks fringed with masses of cocoanut and palm groves, through which peeped clean and happy-looking dwellings, while in the distance the towering heights of the blue mountains erected their solemn heads

After a sail of 5½ hours we arrived at the pretty village of Seroda, which is on the right bank of the river, and proceeding a short distance up a narrow creek, we landed and proceeded to a Portuguese house, in the midst of a cocoanut grove, where we took our tiffin, native fashion, sitting on the pial of the porch. After tiffin we started to see the town, over a very rough path and undulating ground for about two miles. The entrance to Seroda is through an archway ornamented with semi-nude paintings, and down several steps into the main street which is a *cul de sac*, stopped by a square laterite tank. There is a large Hindoo temple here, which we were not allowed to enter. All the houses near it were residences of nautch girls into which we were very freely invited, and we entered a lively old lady's whose daughter was a danseuse, and lovely as a lotus flower. The old lady's name was "Leno," and her daughter's "Minta." She sent for her nieces, two frisky young damsels, who were also danseuses, and invited us to a nautch in the evening, when we should see the young ladies perform. We gladly accepted the invitation, and after wandering about all day, returned somewhat wearily to the house of Leno. Here we found Minta already dressed for the dance. She was, for a Hindoo, remarkably fair, tall and symmetrical, with European features. This they told us was to be accounted for by the fact of her having European blood in her veins, and that she was in reality allied to some of the noblest Portuguese families in Goa. She could speak no other language than Marahti and Guzerati, and in these she gabbled loud and long. She was dressed in a profusion of jewels for the occasion, her wrists were covered with gold bangles, also massive crooks of gold on her elbows, while round her neck were half a dozen necklaces, of gold sovereigns, chains, and precious stones. She moved gracefully about in the dance, while the musicians kept up a furious din, with tom-toms, cymbals, and Kenara. The old lady, who acted as cicerone, glided in and out among the groups of dancers clapping her hands, urging them on to further exertion and excitement. The dance, as in all Eastern dances, was almost a continual repetition of the same figure, and became somewhat monotonous to us. They kept it up, however, to a late hour, and evidently did their very best for our amusement. During the *tamasha* a fearful storm of thunder and lightning was going on outside. The lightning was fearful, and came in continuous flashes that blinded us for a time, while the thunder shook the building we were in; but the singers only screamed the louder, as the thunder roared in chorus, and more energy was used to the drum, to drown, if possible, Heaven's thunderings!

The morning of the 20th broke calm and cool after the storm, so, taking an early breakfast, we rowed down the creek, and up the river to Rachool. The scenery about here reminded me much of the most picturesque parts of the Danube. Rachool is an old castle, with the fort down to the river. In the distance umbrageous woods clothe the hill-sides, which are strewn with the whitened remains of many an old palace and church. The wild mangrove of the river banks was reflected here in the smooth waters of the river, whilst among its underwood gaily chirped the moor-hen. Gorgeous kingfishers and other birds flew from branch to branch, and the wily water rat ran along the banks seeking its early food; the mud banks were strewed with fish, skipping to and fro—now hiding, now burying themselves in the mud pools, while the silver sides of others frisked and leaped over the surface of the water. Everything was still, except the splash of our oars, and the distant passing of the first morning ferry boat from Rachool to Seroda. I cannot but recal with delight the lovely picture of that morning, and the beautiful effects of the early sunlight upon the distant hills, with the still quiet rest of the beach, under the towering fortress of old red laterite, over-grown as it was with rusty lichen and tangled creepers.

We went over the college of Rachool, founded by King Sebastian in 1793. It has a fine old church dedicated to St. Ignatius, and in this church is preserved the body of St. Xavier, kept in a glass case over an altar near the principal entrance. He is clothed as a Spanish warrior, in blue and gold, with a sword by his right side, and at his feet is a silver cup, said to contain his blood in a liquid state. The organ in the gallery is the most primitive thing that can be imagined. The names of the notes were all plainly marked on the keys, but the united efforts of ourselves and all our boatmen, with the bellows weighed down by large stones, failed to bring a sound out of it. The college accommodates about 70 pupils for the priesthood, having different professors for their instruction. These masters are each allowed a small bare cell to themselves, to live in. The refectory was a dismal place surrounded by tables formed of boards supported on chunam pillars, and long wooden benches for seats. There was a pulpit on one side, surmounted by the figure of a saint, and in this a professor reads a chapter at each meal, and those that have not finished must rise with the rest at the end of the chapter! A priest was taking his miserable meal while I was there; a poor thin watery soup, scooped out to him from a common chatty pot by a wooden ladle, and two poor fried eggs, with a glass of water, formed the whole of his repast! At meals the *Professors* are allowed a cup of Lisbon wine, but the pupils nothing but water, poor fellows! If the kingdom of Heaven is open to those who "take up their cross to follow Christ," surely, I thought these men will find an entrance there. The college is full of rude stencil paintings, one over each door. In the long dismal corridors, and in the central hall are two large pictures, one representing the Good in Glory, the other the Wicked in Inferno, midst torture, flames, and fire. The building is very large, but the cook-rooms and all domestic offices low and filthy. I noticed that some of the ceilings were of smooth red laterite laid over joists about 10 inches from centre to centre. The church and college are situated within a line of interior fortifications, surrounded by a moat, and the gates are towards the road leading to Mergaum.

There being nothing more to be seen here, we pushed on for Mergaum, where we arrived in the evening and found it to be a neat and clean town, chiefly occupied by Portuguese. The streets are like Goa, desolate, and no business seemed to be going on. The church is the usual structure, a fine nave, chancel, and transept, in which were many small chapels. In one of these I saw a Virgin Mary clothed only in a *crinoline* and muslin shirt, while in another the only piece of dress she could boast of was a night-cap a good deal the worse for dust! The original Mary would, I imagine, have been greatly shocked could she have seen these, as well as many other effigies of herself. The floor of the church was strewn with spittoons, and in the nave I counted no less than 15 confessionals, having the usual chair behind, and perforated tin, through which the fair penitent whispers her sins and obtains absolution. Most of the altar pieces are carved from floor to ceiling and then gilded, giving them a very gorgeous effect. I did not observe in this or in any of these Portuguese churches specimens of paving in tiles, the whole being paved with common stone throughout.

As night was approaching we began to look about for accommodation but found there was none to be had for travellers in Mergaum. We had just made up our minds to stay in the church, when a good-natured Portuguese offered us a room over a small shop close by. The place did not look inviting. However, it was shelter, and this was something at a season when thunderstorms and rain occur almost nightly. Our host, Verari Pettano, was a most peculiar looking man, and nothing short of a photograph could correctly pourtray to you his remarkable cast of features. He had a special grievance of his own, and told us a long story of two Englishmen who had stayed at his house, while engaged in laying the telegraph through the country. One of these *gentlemen* had bought a horse from him, and went away without ever paying any part of the money, while the other left without payment for supplies, leaving only a few useless articles of clothing behind, and then had the impudence to write from Carwar, requesting that they should be sent after him, saying nothing of his debt, or of the expense for forwarding his trumpery boxes. It was annoying to think that Englishmen should behave in so unprincipled a manner among a people so poor, yet so jealous and observant as these Portuguese.—*Englishman.*

MR. GLADSTONE.

A LONDON letter describes the premier as looking "haggard and careworn and thin. His clothes hang about him, as if they were going to fall off. Public life is rapidly making an old man of him." We have lately seen a good photograph of the indefatigable minister, which fully corroborates the above statement. Unless he husband his strength we shall probably lose him in the full vigour of his powers. It would be very hard at this moment to supply his place. Let us hope that the parliamentary recess will enable him to recruit his failing strength, and that mayors and aldermen *et id genus omne* will have sense enough to let him alone and not bother him for after dinner speeches. *Delhi Gazette.*

SOMETHING TO WORRY.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 27.)

A HUMANE condescension to instinct has lately supplied ladies' lapdogs with an ingenious instrument of mock torture, in the shape of an india-rubber head which hops about the room on the smallest persuasion, and squeaks shrilly when caught and worried. The animal has thus the pleasure of mauling something which seems to suffer from the process; while in reality it hurts nothing but expends its tormenting energy on a quite unfeeling creature, whose *raison d'etre* it is to be worried and made to squeak. It would be well for some of us if those people who must have something to worry would be content with a creature analogous to the lapdog's india-rubber head. It would do just as well for them, and it would save us who feel a great deal of real pain. Tippoo Sahib was a wise man when he caused his automaton to be made, in which a tiger seemed to be tearing at the postrate figure of a wooden European, and the group gave out mingled growls and groans at the turning of a handle in its side. It might have been a dismal fancy perhaps, but the fancy was better than the reality, and did quite as well for the purpose, which was for the monarch to keep himself in good humour by the charm of something to worry.

There are few pains in life greater than the companionship of one of those ill-assorted people who must have something to worry, and who are only happy with a grievance. No fortune, no fair possessions of love or beauty, or what one would think must be the sources of intense happiness, are spells to exorcise the worrying spirit, opiates to allay the worrying fever. If in the midst of all they have to make them blessed among the sons of men there hops the squeaking ball, in an instant every good thing belonging to them is forgotten, and there is nothing in heaven and earth but that one obtruding grievance, that one intolerable annoyance. Nothing is too small for them to make into a gigantic evil, and be offended at accordingly. They will not endure with patience the minutest, or the most inevitable, of the crosses of life—things which every one has to bear alike, which no one can help, and concerning which the only wisdom is to meet them with cheerfulness, tiding over the bad time as quietly as possible till things take a turn. Not they. They know the luxury of having something to complain of, and they like to feel wronged. The wind is in the east, and they are personally injured, the rain has come on a pleasure day, or has not come in a seed-sowing week, and they fret grimly, and make every one about them uncomfortable, as if the weather was a thing to be arranged at will, and a disappointing day was the result of wilful mismanagement. Life is a burden to them and all about them because the climate is uncertain and the elements are out of human control. They make themselves the most wretched of martyrs, too, if they are in a country they do not like; and they never do like the country they are in. If down in a valley, they are suffocated; if in the plains or on a table-land, they hate monotony and long for undulations; if they are in a wooded district, they dread the damp, and worry about the autumn exhalations; if on a moor, who can live without green hills and singing birds? They are sorely exercised concerning clay and gravel; and they find as many differences in the London climate within a half-hour's walk as people who do not worry would find between St. Andrews and Mentone. But they are no nearer the right thing wherever they go; and the people belonging to them may as well bear the worry at Brompton as at Hampstead, in Cumberland as in Cornwall, and so save both trouble and expense.

These worrying people never let a thing alone. If they have once found a victim they keep him; crueller in this than cats and tigers, which play with their prey only for a time, but finally give the *coup de grâce* and devour it bones and all. But worrying folk never have done with their prey, be it person or thing, and have the art of persistence—a way of establishing a raw—that drives their poor victims into temporary insanity. This persistency, indeed, and the total indifference to the maddening effect they produce, are the oddest parts of the performance. They begin again for the twentieth time, just where they left off, as fresh as if they had not done it all before, and as eager as if you did not know exactly what was coming. And it makes no kind of difference to them that their worrying has no effect, and that things go on exactly as they are now, exactly as they would have done had there been no fuss about them at all. Granting, however, that the old proverb about constant dropping and inevitable wearing is fulfilled, and that worrying accomplishes its end, it had better have been let alone; for no one was ever yet worried into compliance, or out of a habit, who did not in some way or other make the worrier repent and wish more than once that he had let matters remain where he had found them. Being imbued with the unfortunate belief that all things and persons are to be ordered to their liking, the worriers think themselves justified in flying at the throat of everything they dislike, and in making their dislikes special and peculiar grievances. The natural inclination of boys to tear their clothes and begrime their hands, to climb up ladders at the peril of their necks, and to make themselves personally unpleasant to every sense, is a burden laid specially on them, if they chance to be the parents of vigorous and robust youth; the cares of their family are greater than the cares of any other family; and no one understands what they go through, though every one is told pretty liberally. Hint at the sufferings of others, and they think you unfeeling and unsympathetic; try to cheer them, and you affront them; unless you would offend them for life, you must listen patiently to the repetition of their miseries, continually twanged on one string, and feign the commisseration you cannot feel.

It is impossible for these people to go through life in amity with all men. They may be very good Christians theoretically; most likely they are, according to the law of compensation by which theory and practice so seldom go together; but the elementary doctrines of peace and goodwill are beyond their power of translation into deeds. They have always some one who is Mordecai to them; some one connected with them, whose habits, nature, whose very being is a decided offence, and whom therefore they worry without mercy. You never know these people to be without a grievance. It may be husband or brother, friend or servant, as it happens; but there is sure to be some one whose existence puts them out of tune, and on whom therefore they revenge the discord by continual worrying. Yet they would be miserable if their grievance was withdrawn, leaving them for the time without a victim. It would be only for a time indeed; for the exit of one would be the signal for the entrance of another. The millennium to these people would be intolerable dulness; and supposing them translated into heaven, they would of a certainty travesty the child's desire, and ask for a little devil to worry, if not to play with. Women are sad sinners in this way. Men who stay at home and potter about get like them, but women, who are naturally nervous, and whose lives are spent in small things, are generally more worrying than men; at least in daily life and at home. Indeed, the woman who is more cheerful and hopeful than easily depressed, and who does not worry any one, is the exception rather than the rule, and to be prized as one would prize any other rarity. Children come in for a good deal of domestic worrying; and under pretence of good management and careful education are used as mamma's squeaking heads, which lie ever handy for a chase. Any one who has been in a family where the mother is of a naturally worrying temper, and where a child has a peculiarity, can appreciate to the full what the propensity is. With substantial love at heart, the mother leads the wretched little creature a life worse than that of the typical dog; and makes of its peculiarity, whatever that may be, a personal offence, which she is justified in resenting and never leaving alone. And if it be so with her children much more with her husband, for whom her tenderness is naturally less; though concerning him she evidently does not know her own mind; for when she has worried into his grave the man who all his life was such a trial to her, such a cross, perhaps such a brute, she puts on widow's weeds of the deepest hue, and worries her sons and daughters with the uncomfortable reaction in favour of "poor papa," whose virtues come to the front with a bound; or may be she continues the old song in a different key, substituting compassion and a sublime forgiveness in place of her former annoyance, but harping all the same on the old strain, and rasping the old sores.

Infelicitous at home, these worrying people are almost more than flesh and blood can bear as travelling companions abroad. Always sure that the train is going to start and leave them behind, that their landlord is a robber and in league with brigands, that they will be dashed down the precipice which tens of thousands have passed in safety before, worrying about the luggage, and where is that trunk? and are you *sure* you saw the portmanteau safe? and have you the keys? and the custom-house officers will find that bottle of eau-de-cologne and charge both fine and duty for it; and have you changed the money? and are you sure you have enough? and what are the fares? and you have been cheated; and what a bill for only one breakfast and one night!—and so on. The persons who undertake a journey with a constitutional worrier ought to have nerves of iron and a head of ice. They will leave nothing to the care of ordinary rule, let nothing go by faith. The luggage is always being lost, according to them; accidents are certain to happen half a dozen times a day, and the beds are invariably damp. Their mosquito bites are worse than any other person's, and no one is plagued with small beasts as they are. They worry all through the journey, till you wish yourself dead twenty times at least before the month is out; and when they come home, they tell their friends they would have enjoyed themselves immensely had they been allowed, but they were so much annoyed and worried they lost half the pleasure of the trip. So it will be to the end of time. As children, fretful; as boys and girls, impatient and ill-tempered; as men and women, worrying, interfering, restless; as old people, peevish and exacting—they will die as they have lived, and the world about them will draw a deep breath of relief when the day of their departure comes, in spite of any virtues they may have had, and will feel their atmosphere so much the lighter for their loss. Poor creatures! They are conscious of not being loved as they love, and as perhaps they deserve to be loved; but it would be impossible, even by a surgical operation, to make them understand the reason why; and that it is by their own habit of incessantly worrying that they have chilled the hearts of their friends, and have been such a burden to others that their removal is a release and the promise of a life of peace.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

PROGRESS OF SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have received a long letter from Sir Samuel Baker, dated the 15th of June, at Towfikeeya, on the banks of the White Nile, in lat. 9-26 N. He has there established a station in the Shillock country, in which he will pass the rainy season, and has erected magazines of galvanized iron to protect his provisions and materials. His flotilla of 53 vessels is moored along the wharf; the troops and Europeans were comfortably housed and in good health. Sir Samuel has been satisfactorily joined by all branches of the expedition, *via* Khartoum, Mr. Higginbottom, his chief engineer, having conveyed the vessels and stores across the Nubian desert on the backs of more than 1,800 camels. But the delay caused by the abstraction of all conveyances during the opening of the Suez Canal, and the absence of all preparations at Khartoum, which Sir Samuel had directed to be ready, caused the loss of the favourable season for the voyage up the White Nile.

Since our traveller was there in 1865 the course of the White Nile had become obstructed by a great dam, composed of masses of marsh vegetation floated downwards, beneath which passes the water of the river. The slave traders having been thus prevented from following this usual route to their old haunts had discovered a passage to Gondokoro by way of the Bahr Giraffe, which has thus proved to be not a tributary, but an arm of the main river. Up this arm Baker attempted to proceed, and, after surmounting many difficulties, reached lat. 7-47-46 N.; but found his progress arrested by masses of tangled marsh vegetation, through which a canal had to be cut for his vessels to pass, and finally, some miles beyond he was forced to returned by the shallowness of the water, the arm being passable only in the rainy reason.

His camp, on the banks of the main river, being established, Sir Samuel will employ his 1,500 men to sow and reap corn for the advance to Gondokoro in November next. At the station he has stopped a boat laden with 150 slaves, who he says were packed as close as sardines in a cask. Including another lot which he had liberated, he had already freed 305 of these miserable creatures, mostly women, young girls, and boys, and he writes with satisfaction that one of the first labours of his English blacksmiths was to cut through the chains which bound these unfortunates together, all of whom on obtaining their freedom were duly registered.

Lady Baker and himself have been free of all ailments; his nephew, Lieutenant Baker, R.N., had been highly serviceable, and his six English mechanics had proved efficient and well conducted.

The details of this most interesting letter of Sir Samuel Baker will be read before the Geographical Section at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, which, I hope, will be presided over by Your obedient servant,

Folkestone, Aug. 24. RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

A LADY in Detroit, Mich. was awakened by a noise a few nights since, and on looking round the room saw the outline of a man in the mirror. She alarmed her husband, who rushed into the yard, pistol in hand, just in time to see a man in the act of jumping over the fence. It was subsequently discovered that he had not been in the house at all, but the moon shining through the window at the point where he stood reflected his face in the mirror opposite the bed of the lady. The story is a strange one.—*American Paper.*

A WIDOW of New-Jersey, who was once fascinating, having noticed that her beauty was becoming daily more "modified," and, as a consequence less to be admired, invested in a quantity of that "refrigerative balm which restores the freshness of youth," and applied it to her scalp and face: She was awakened on the following morning to find that her hair had all dropped out, and that her face was all covered with blotches that no effect of science could remove. She has only one desire now left unsatisfied, and that is to be brought face to face with the owner of the "balm," and it is a pity that it may not be gratified.—*American Paper.*

CLIMATE ON THE HAIR.—The effect of climate on the hair is very great. Extreme cold is apt to dry and wither the roots; and on the contrary, extreme heat to enervate and weaken this important integument of the head. The most extraordinary thing connected with the preceding fact is, that one counteracting agent should be endowed with the singular virtues of preserving the hair in health and beauty in either the torrid or frigid zone; and it is a question, whether ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is most used in warm or cold countries. At the Court of Russia, the above delightful conservator of the hair is lauded with extraordinary encomiums, while in this country the consumption of Rowlands' Macassar is immense! indeed, so great is its popularity that some storekeepers of small repute, by a new and despicable species of fraud, have concocted some trashy article which they coolly endeavour to pass off as "Macassar," though a glance at the signature, which is not that of A. Rowland & Sons, will easily convince the purchaser that he is not buying the real production, but a spurious imitation. It may be obtained genuine at all respectable Stores and Chemists' Shops throughout India.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
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CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the Nationa Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD, on 15th November 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER 1865.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
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AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited.)

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
CHIEF OFFICES.
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
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INDIAN BRANCHES.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agents at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.
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Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

NOTICES.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.
Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.
MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE
contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:
A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpass the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above. must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER " " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co. Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantin s.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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